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Entered as second class matter at the Post Office at Newport, R. I., under the Act of March 3d, 1879.

Established June, 1788, and is now in its one hundred and thirty-fourth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the United States, and with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, state, local and general news, well selected miscellany, and valuable features and household departments. It is published every day except on Sundays and other holidays. The limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

Local Matters

NEW BOAT SUGGESTED

The project for the restoration of service between Newport and the Shore Line trains at Wickford is by no means dead, as the committee from the Chamber of Commerce is actively at work to solve the problem. At present it seems quite possible that service may be restored in a satisfactory manner before the opening of another season, but there is still much to be done. The New London Ship and Engine Building Company is to prepare plans for the construction of a vessel capable of carrying 200 passengers in all kinds of weather, equipped with engines that will be economical of fuel and men. One of the great drawbacks to the successful operation of the Wickford line has been the tremendous expense of running the steamer General, which has consumed much high priced coal and has required a large crew of men.

Some time ago a vessel equipped with modified Diesel engines was brought into the Bay for a trial run between Newport and Wickford, and those who made the trip were favorably impressed with the performance, although that particular vessel was not adapted to the service required. Now plans will be prepared for a good sized vessel, using similar engines and requiring but a small crew. When the plans are received they will be studied carefully and the Chamber of Commerce will make a careful investigation to see what can be done toward building and operating such a vessel. It is still not impossible that the New Haven road might consent to operate an economical line between Wickford and Newport, and officials of the road have evinced considerable interest in the activities of the committee along these lines.

The local wage board of the navy department has recommended an increase in pay for the civilian employees of the station here, averaging about ten per cent. The recommendations have been despatched to the general wage board in Washington, and they may either approve or disapprove the recommendation. The local board has been studying the situation for some time, and have examined much data upon living conditions as well as wages paid in this vicinity for corresponding duties.

Grand Master Elwyn C. Thayer and a full board of grand officers paid an official visit to Excelsior Lodge, No. 49, I. O. O. F., in this city on Tuesday evening. A feature of the evening was the observance of the birthday of the veteran secretary, Perry B. Dawley, who entertained the visitors at a supper at his home on Pelham street. He was the recipient of many hearty congratulations.

The Saturday holidays which have prevailed at the various navy yards of the country, including Newport, for more than a year, will come to an end on December 1st and the full six day week will be resumed. This will mean a considerable increase in the weekly pay of the men employed there.

Box 61 was pulled early Wednesday morning for a slight fire in a house on Norman street, belonging to John Rugen. The department had little to do.

Mrs. Tillotson C. Libby is at Dr. Truesdale's Hospital in Fall River, where she was operated upon on Monday. She is reported as making very satisfactory progress.

POLITICAL ACTIVITY

Considerable activity is being manifested in connection with the city election which takes place on December 6. Many papers have been taken out from the office of the board of canvassers to secure the necessary signatures to make legal nominations and the indications are that there will be full tickets in all fields. It looks very much like four candidates for the office of Mayor, and in that case it will be a free-for-all. Mayor Mahoney is in the field for re-election, Representative Herbert W. Smith announced his candidacy some time ago, ex-Mayor Boyle's friends have taken out papers for him, and Harry A. Titus is mentioned as a likely candidate. If all four go in, the fight will be a lively and uncertain one. Some other names have been mentioned, also, but it is doubtful if any others will actually come up to the scratch.

For members of the board of aldermen there will be some lively contests also. Alderman Hunley will have at least one opponent in the first ward, with a possibility of others. In the second ward, Alderman Thompson will be opposed by former Alderman J. J. Kirby and Mr. Patrick H. Morgan. In the third ward, Henry J. Jones and William Andrews, Jr., have taken out papers to oppose Alderman Hughes. In the fourth ward, John T. Allan will again be in the field against Alderman Williams, with three other candidates, Thomas M. Clarke, W. A. McCarthy and William A. Kelly, and in the fifth, Alderman J. Joseph M. Martin will be opposed by former Alderman Michael F. Kelly and possibly others.

It is expected that the four retiring members of the School Committee Messrs. Bacheller, Baker, Clarke and Corcoran will be candidates for re-election, although they have not yet filed their papers. There has been a movement to secure the election of a woman to the board but none is as yet an avowed candidate. There is also indication of plenty of candidates for the representative council.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE SUIT

The case of Newport Chamber of Commerce vs. Jacob Posner came up for trial before Judge Levy in the District Court on Tuesday. This was the first of a number of cases brought by the Chamber to collect unpaid dues from local men who signed the agreement to join and have never paid their dues. Both sides were represented by counsel and the case was of unusual interest as establishing a precedent in several other similar cases.

For the plaintiff the membership agreement was produced and testimony was presented to show that the defendant had not paid his dues, the action being to recover for three years in accordance with the membership agreement. For the defendant, it was claimed that he had not received notices of the meetings and supposed that he was not considered a member of the Chamber. He claimed to have been told that when he signed the membership application it was for one year only, and not for three.

After disposing of the old Friends' Meeting House which had been used by the Society for many years as a place of worship and which is now the home of the Newport Community Center, the Society of Friends built a new building on Farewell street to use for a meeting-house. This was dedicated on Sunday with fitting services.

It is expected that the Naval Reserve force of the United States Navy will soon resume drills and activities in the State Armory on Thames Street. Steps have been taken to secure the use of the Armory from the State and to secure equipment from the Navy.

The Red Cross workers have been very active in Newport this week securing renewals of memberships in the organization. Although considerable success was achieved, it was found to be a more difficult task than during war times.

Mr. Henry Stuart Hendy has resigned as organist and choir master at Emmanuel Church and the vacancy has been filled by the election of Mr. Merton B. Frye, who has occupied a similar position at St. John's Church for a number of years.

Members of the church and congregation of Channing Memorial Church will tender a reception to the new minister, Rev. Dwight F. Mowery, and Mrs. Mowery, in the Channing Parlors next Wednesday evening.

BEACH PLANS DISCUSSED

Architect Upjohn, representing the Newport Beach Association, appeared before the board of aldermen in special meeting on Wednesday evening to discuss certain proposed changes in the lay-out of the Beach as recommended by the Beach Commission. The matter was discussed at considerable length and Mr. Upjohn was informed by the board and city solicitor that it would be necessary to conform as closely as possible to the recommendations of the Commission upon which the lease was based. City Solicitor Sullivan said that the matter of lease is still in the courts and that it would be a very delicate matter to make any radical change after the instructions from the representative council.

The changes that Mr. Upjohn particularly desired had to do with a change in the terminal facilities for the trolley line. He wanted to avoid grade crossings, and suggested throwing ten more feet of the roadway into the Beach property by setting the road over toward the pond. This did not meet with the approval of the board and Mr. Upjohn then said that he would prepare the plans to conform as closely as possible to the recommendations of the Commission. He suggested that the settling tanks for the sewage system might be located in the little parkway, and this did not meet with any serious opposition. It is expected that the completed plans will be ready in about a month.

A REGIMENT OF TWO

The first dramatic reading of the season before the Unity Club was staged on Tuesday evening by Mrs. Alvah H. Sanborn, when the farcical comedy, "A Regiment of Two," was presented by a capable company containing several readers who have not before appeared before the club. Mr. Vernon B. Kellett, who made a pronounced hit in the opera, "Pirates of Penzance" last winter, took the part of Ira Wilton and scored another success, so it is safe to say that his services will be in frequent demand. Mr. Earl Washburn played the leading juvenile, Harry Woodworth, and gave evidence of much natural talent, which will doubtless be further developed in the future. The other members of the cast had appeared before the club previously at more or less frequent intervals. Mr. Arthur H. Peckham as the plumber was splendidly fitted for the part and Mr. Raymond Lawton as Lord Dudley handled a difficult role in a manner that brought him prolonged applause.

Mrs. William J. Underwood portrayed the part of Mrs. Wilton in an impressive manner, and Mrs. Chester F. Carr, Miss Pauline Houghton and Mrs. Richard K. Slocum were all excellent and drew frequent applause. Mr. Alvah H. Sanborn had the minor part of Jim Buckner, a wild Texan. The next reading will be on December 5, when Miss Almyra B. Coffin will be in charge.

GOING TO MIAMI

Officers and stockholders in the Newport Beach Association have discovered a new activity that will take up some of the time when things are dull at the Beach here. This week General Manager McGowan and Secretary Joseph S. Milne left for Miami, Florida, where they will look into the advisability of purchasing the Miami Casino. The proposition was made to some of the Newporters and it looked like a good thing, so the two men were despatched to Miami and if it proves as good at close range the deal will probably be closed up at once, being financed largely by stockholders of the Newport Beach Association. The season at the Southern resort will not at all conflict with the activities here.

A very pleasing program has been arranged for St. Paul's Ladies' Night which will be held in the Masonic Temple next Friday evening. Some excellent talent from the White Entertainment Bureau of Boston has been secured.

There will be a meeting of the Community Chorus on Monday evening next, when organization for the year will be effected and plans made for the season's activities.

Rev. J. A. Winterstein has arrived in Newport and assumed his new duties as assistant to Rev. Francis K. Little, rector of Emmanuel Church.

The semi-annual session of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Rhode Island will be held in Providence on Monday next.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE

The regular monthly meeting of the School Committee was held on Monday evening, when considerable business was transacted. The report of Superintendent Lull contained the following items:

Total enrollment 4512; average number belonging 4422.4; average attendance 4228.3; per cent. of attendance 93.6; cases of tardiness 248; cases of dismissal before the end of a session 48.

The total enrollment of 4512 is 125 more than last October, 4387. The total in the Rogers is 953, an increase of 31 over the whole of last year.

The cases of tardiness, 248, are 115 fewer than last October, 363.

Absence—80 sessions by 16 teachers; 6 sessions by 2 assistants.

Tardiness—Five times by five teachers.

Permits—For this school year 657 permits have been issued and used. This number is equivalent to the capacity of 15 schoolrooms with an average of 44 each. The permits are graded as follows: 269 kindergarten, 145 grade I, 148 grades II-IX, 103 Rogers.

Board of Health

Since the last meeting two cases of scarlet fever and two cases of diphtheria have been reported. Besides those ill 19 children have been excluded.

Grade IX

Last June 217 certificates for the Rogers were awarded. In September 201 entered Grade X. This number was 92.6 per cent. of 217. Four other pupils who received certificates entered high schools elsewhere. These raised the per cent. to 94. In addition one pupil, who was too ill to enter in September, will do so with the mid-year class. Of the remaining 11, there are three at work, three at home and five have moved from the city. Of the seven who did not receive certificates, three have entered the advanced IX which enters Rogers at mid-year, one is at home and three are at work.

Evening Schools

The first session was held Monday, October 16. The average attendance to Friday, November 10, is as follows: Elementary 30.2, mechanical drawing 21.1, stenography 38.8, typewriting 40.5, machine work 11.3. The average attendance for the 11 evenings has been 150.9.

Commissioner Ranger stated at the Institute October 26, that one-third of the schoolrooms of Rhode Island are overcrowded and that 10,000 children have no individual chair and desk. If 42 is taken as the maximum limit for a room and if the average number belonging is used, then Newport has 20 rooms above the maximum in the elementary grades, or 29 out of 90 rooms. Practically one-third. This number, however, should be limited by stating that four rooms have 43, six have 44 and five have 45. As regards the 10,000 pupils without seats, Newport can boast that she has a seat for every child all day, but some of these pupils cannot be accommodated in their own district.

Teachers' Retirement Fund

During the month a gift of \$100 has been received from Mrs. Edith K. Wetmore.

On November 3, 70 per cent of the teachers paid up their assessments for the school year, instead of paying one per cent from each pay roll.

Religious Instruction

On Wednesday, November 1, 773 pupils were excused from the elementary grades and on November 8 the number was 942. This is practically one-fourth of the 3,549 pupils in the elementary grades.

Rogers High School

Although the football team did not win the game with Haverhill High school, October 28, it did win the commendation of both the principal of the school and of the superintendent of schools. The latter sent to this office the following: "Tell your high school faculty that no team in my recollection has played a cleaner game. As players and as boys they did credit to all of you."

The report of Truant Officer Topham contained the following:

Number of cases investigated, reported by teachers, 125; number of cases of truancy, (public 10, parochial 6), 16; number out for illness and other causes, 109; number of different children truant, 16; number found not attending school, 3; number sent to public schools, 2; number of certificates issued, 2.

The committee voted that at the city election principals of buildings should conduct election meetings in their buildings in order to give pupils instruction in voting. This follows a precedent established some fifteen years ago by Principal Dudley E. Campbell, and which has since been taken up by others. There was considerable discussion regarding Rogers Athletics, and several members called attention to the lack of support that the teams receive.

The amended report of the committee regarding the maintaining of discipline was read, and after considerable discussion was referred to a special committee consisting of Messrs. Corvill, Corcoran, Clarke and Harvey.

A large amount of routine business was disposed of.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN

At the weekly meeting of the board of aldermen on Thursday evening, a revised schedule of charges for electric power was submitted from the Newport County Electrical Company, and approved by the board. This will amount to a reduction of approximately ten per cent to the large consumers only. The price to the small consumer of electric power is not changed. It was felt that this might be of some help in attracting manufacturing corporations here.

A large amount of routine business was transacted and the evening was a very busy one for the board. Bids were opened for printing the voting lists and the contract was awarded to the Mercury Publishing Company. There were many bids for painting the City Asylum and the contract went to James A. Gurr Co. Bids for athletic supplies for the Rogers High School were referred to the city clerk for tabulation, and bids for installing an elevator in the Rogers were referred to the building committee and the inspector of buildings.

A complaint was received from a number of taxi men regarding some army men who they claimed were doing what amounted to a taxi business. The complaint was referred to the committee on taxi licenses. Many permits for dances and other entertainments were granted.

TO CELEBRATE BIRTHDAY

Plans are being made for the extensive renovation of Oakland Farm, which will come into the possession of Mr. William H. Vanderbilt on Friday next, when he will reach his twenty-first birthday. The occasion will be one long to be remembered, as Mr. Vanderbilt plans a big celebration, having a large number of guests from New York and elsewhere for the week-end. Some of the guests will stay at the farm, and others at the residence of his mother, Mrs. Paul FitzSimons, and his grandmother, Mrs. Vanderbilt. There will be several elaborate entertainments, including a large dance at Oakland Farm.

It is understood that Mr. Vanderbilt intends to develop the property along the lines of former years, and arrangements have already been made to secure some fine blooded stock. The buildings will be entirely renovated and many extensive changes will be made. Since the death of his father, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, the farm has been in the hands of caretakers only, awaiting the time, when the young heir would come of age.

The December session of the Superior Court for Newport County will open in this city on Monday, December 4. City Sergeant Miller has served summons on the Newport men drawn for jury duty, grand jurors to report on Monday, and petit jurors on Wednesday.

MIDDLETOWN

Fire Siren for Middletown

A large siren whistle has been placed on the garage used as a fire station. The siren simply announces a fire at the present time, but the town is soon to be divided into six districts, after which the siren will sound the number of the district. It is also blown at 6 o'clock. There are six volunteer firemen and Mr. James H. Barker, the chief of the department who resides in the vicinity of the station on Paradise avenue. They are now equipped with southwester, rubber coats and boots, which are carried on the apparatus, and feel that they are now ready for real business of fighting fires. Last Sunday in the early part of the evening a fire in the rushes of Second Beach was the cause of taking the apparatus out. This fire communicated to a haystack, which was destroyed, and threatened a number of bungalows.

Mrs. John L. Simmons, Jr., has returned to her home with her infant son, James Almy Simmons.

Moving pictures were shown at the Berkeley Parish House on Tuesday evening, which was followed by dancing. This affair was for the benefit of St. Columba's Guild.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Peckham quietly celebrated their sixty-third wedding anniversary. Mr. Peckham, who will be 87 in January, is the oldest male citizen in the town.

The G. T. Club of St. Mary's Church met on Monday evening with Mrs. James P. Conover, at St. Mary's Rectory.

Home Demonstration Agent Mrs. James E. Knott, Jr., conducted the weekly millinery class on Tuesday afternoon at the Free Library.

Mrs. Edward A. Brown entertained the Paradise Club the officers of the Newport County Women's Republican Club and members of the Oliphant Club on Wednesday afternoon. The speaker was Mrs. Alice Brown, corresponding secretary of the Newport County Women's Republican Club.

PORTSMOUTH.

(From our regular correspondent.)

Harves Supper at St. Paul's Parish House

A harvest supper was given on Wednesday evening at St. Paul's parish house under the auspices of St. Paul's Guild. The menu consisted of ham, baked beans, brown bread, vegetables, pies, doughnuts and coffee.

Mrs. John Betts of New York is guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gibson.

The Helping Hand Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church held an all-day meeting on Tuesday with a large attendance.

St. Paul's Guild held their regular meeting on Tuesday afternoon at the parish house, about thirty being present. Plans were made for a Christmas sale and supper to be held on Tuesday, Dec. 5. After the work was laid aside Rev. Charles B. Harriman presented 100 lantern slides illustrating the missions of the church. These slides have been shown all over the state. Dr. Frederick Harriman read the descriptions of the pictures as they were shown.

A harvest supper consisting of fresh roast pork and vegetables was served at Fair Hall last week by members of the Portsmouth Grange. After the supper dancing was enjoyed in the upper hall. Music was furnished by Portsmouth Grange orchestra.

Rev. Mr. Rodman of Fall River preached on Sunday at the Union Church.

Mrs. Adelaide Tripp, wife of George Tripp, died on Sunday at her home on Sprague street, in her seventy-eighth year. Funeral services were held Tuesday afternoon at the Methodist Episcopal church, of which she was a member. Services were conducted by the pastor, Rev. Joseph B. Ackley, assisted by Rev. John N. Geisler. The interment was in the Portsmouth cemetery. The floral tributes were very beautiful.

Mr. and Mrs. Rawlins and Mr. and Mrs. Sloane of New Britain, Conn., have been guests of Rev. and Mrs. Joseph B. Ackley at the Methodist Parsonage.

A photo-play, "The Eternal Light," was presented at the town hall, Friday and Saturday evenings for the benefit of St. Anthony's Church.

The Portsmouth Public School Teachers' Association held a meeting on Tuesday afternoon at the Newtown School, with all the teachers except one being present. Each teacher gave a short summary of things which she had observed or learned at the Teachers' Institute which was held in Providence recently.

Mrs. Robert Dixon of New Jersey is keeping house for her daughter, Mrs. James Martin, who is at the Newport Hospital where she underwent an operation for appendicitis.

The quarantine has been lifted from the home of Mr. and Mrs. Gideon W. Almy, where Mrs. Almy's mother, Mrs. Laura Riley, has been ill with diphtheria.

Mr. John E. Kane met with an accident last Saturday evening at the foot of Stub Toe Lane near the Newport County Fair Grounds. Mr. Kane, who is well known as Pinky, and who is employed by Mr. John B. Gorton, was driving to his home when he removed his hand from the wheel to put on a glove and the car veered toward a culvert. Pinky immediately pulled the wheel to avoid the culvert and the car turned completely upside down, throwing him out. He received several cuts and bruises and a sprained wrist. The car had only just been started up, so it was not going very fast, and the only damage was a broken windshield, slight damage to radiator and to the top, which was down. It was righted and driven to its destination. Mr. Kane drives one of Mr. Gorton's fish trucks. Everybody knows Pinky, but few know his real name.

Mrs. Elihu Lyman of Dedham, Mass., is visiting her sister, Mrs. William Lawrence and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Weiss of Dover, Mass., are the happy parents of a son born on November 14. Mrs. Weiss was formerly Miss Alice Coggeshall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Coggeshall of Union street.

Mrs. Ida M. Grinnell has returned from a visit to her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Levi Almy in Seymour, Conn.

Mrs. Oscar Manchester, who is seriously ill at her home near Eureka Hall, does not seem to improve as her many friends would wish.

The new telephones have been installed in the pay stations throughout this town and Middletown. It is now necessary to insert a nickel into the telephone to call Central.

Mrs. Frank L. Tallman is spending a week in Providence as guest of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Coggeshall.

Elliott Mellor, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Mellor, recently underwent an operation at the Newport Hospital.

Miss Grace P. Hicks has a lilac bush on her lawn at the foot of Quaker Hill which is in bloom. Aster and a colea blossom were picked on Monday in the south part of the town.

Mr. and Mrs. George Chamberlain and their family, who have been residing in the Jacob Almy house on Glen street, have moved to the Herbert Chase place on Wapping Road.

The Strength Of The Pines

by
Edison Marshall
Author of "The Voice of the Pack"
Illustrations by
Irwin Myers



SYNOPSIS

CHAPTER I.—At the death of his foster father, Bruce Duncan, in an eastern city, receives a mysterious message, sent by a Mrs. Ross, summoning him parenthetically to southern Oregon to meet "Linda."

CHAPTER II.—Bruce has vivid but baffling recollections of his childhood in an orphanage, before his adoption by Newton Duncan, with the girl Linda.

CHAPTER III.—At his destination, Trail's End, news that a message has been sent to Bruce is received with marked displeasure by a man introduced to the reader as "Simon."

CHAPTER IV.—Leaving the train, Bruce is astonished at his apparent familiarity with the surroundings, though to his knowledge he has never been there.

CHAPTER V.—Obedient to the message, Bruce makes his way to Martin's crossroads store, for direction as to reaching Mrs. Ross' cabin.

CHAPTER VI.—On the way, "Simon" sternly warns him to give up his quest and return East. Bruce refuses.

CHAPTER VII.—Mrs. Ross, aged and infirm, welcomes him with emotion. She hastens him on his way—the end of "Pine-Needle Trail."

CHAPTER VIII

In almost a moment, Duncan was out of the thickets and into the big timber. As far as he could see there was nothing but the great pines climbing up the long slope of the ridge. They stood straight and stout, and they were very old.

He fell into their spirit at once. The half-understood emotions that had flooded him in the cabin below died within him. The great calm that is, after all, the all-pervading quality of the big pines came over him. Bruce was rather tremulous and exultant as he crept softly up the trail.

It was the last lap of his journey. At the end of the trail he would find—Linda! And it seemed quite fitting

that she would be waiting there, where the trail began, in the wildest heart of the pine woods. He was quite himself once more—carefree, delighting in all the little manifestations of the wild life that began to stir about him.

His delight grew upon him. It was a dream coming true. Always, it seemed to him, he had carried in his mind a picture of this very land, a sort of dream place that was a reality at last. He had known just how it would be. He had always known how the pine shadows would fall across the carpet of needles. The trees themselves were the same grave companions that he had expected, but his delight was all the more because of his expectations.

As the trail climbed higher, the sense of wilderness became more



At the End of the Trail He Would Find—Linda!

pronounced. Even the trees seemed larger and more majestic, and the glimpses of the wild people were more frequent. The birds stopped their rattle-brained conversation and stared at him with frank curiosity. The grouse let him get closer before they took to cover.

The hours passed. The trail grew dimmer. Now it was just a brown serpent in the pine needles, coiling this way and that—but he loved every foot of it. It dipped down to a little stream, of which the blasting sun of summer had made only a succession of shallow pools. Yet the water was cold to his lips. And he knew that little brook trout—waiting until the fall rains should make a torrent of their tiny stream and thus deliver them—were gazing at him while he drank.

By a queer pounding of his blood Bruce knew that he was in the high altitudes. He had already come six miles from the cabin. The hour was about six-thirty; in two hours more it would be too dark to make his way at all.

He examined the mud about the spring, and there was plenty of evidence that the forest creatures had passed that way. Here was a little triangle where a buck had stepped, and further away he found two pairs

lips trembled. Bruce could see them in the firelight.

It was a strange meeting. The firelight gave it a tone of unreality, and the whole forest world seemed to pause in its whispered business as if to watch. It was as if they had been brought face to face by the mandates of an inexorable destiny.

"So you've come!" the girl said. The words were spoken unusually soft, scarcely above a whisper; but they were inexpressibly vivid to Bruce. They told first of a boundless relief and joy at his coming. But more than that, in these deep vibrant tones was the expression of an unquenchable life and spirit. Every fiber of the body lived in the fullest sense; he knew this fact the instant that she spoke.

She smiled at him, ever so quietly. "Byovaboo," she said, recalling the name by which she called him in her babyhood, "you've come to Linda."

CHAPTER IX

As the fire burned down to coals and the stars wheeled through the sky, Linda told her story. The two of them were seated in the soft grass in front of the cabin, and the moonlight was on Linda's face as she talked. She talked very low at first. Indeed there was no need for loud tones. The whole wilderness world was heavy with silence, and a whisper carried far. Besides, Bruce was just beside her, watching her with narrowed eyes, forgetful of everything except her story.

"I've waited a long time to tell you this," she told him. "Of course, when we were babies together in the orphanage, I didn't even know it. It has taken me a long time since to learn all the details; most of them I got from my aunt, old Elmira, whom you talked to on the way out. Part of it I knew by intuition, and a little of it is still doubtful."

"You ought to know first how hard I have tried to reach you. Of course, I didn't try openly except at first—the first years after I came here, and before I was old enough to understand." She spoke the last word with a curious depth of feeling, and a perceptible hardness about her lips and eyes. "I remembered just two things. That the man who had adopted you was 'Newton Duncan'; one of the nurses at the asylum told me that. And I remembered the name of the city where he had taken you."

"You must understand the difficulties," she worked under. "There is no rural free delivery up here, you know. Bruce, our mail is sent from and delivered to the little post office at Martin's store—over fifteen miles from here. And some one member of a certain family that lives near here goes down every week to get the mail for the entire district."

"At first—and that was before I really understood—I wrote you many letters and gave them to one of this family to mail for me. I was just a child then, you must know, and I lived in the same house with these people. They were just baby letters from—from Linda-Tinda to Byovaboo—letters about the deer and the berries and the squirrels—and all the wild things that lived up here."

"Berries!" Bruce cried. "I had some on the way up." His tone wavered, and he seemed to be speaking far away. "I had some once—long ago."

"Yes. You will understand, soon. I didn't understand why you didn't answer my letters. I understand now, though. You never got them."

"No. I never got them. But there are several Duncans in my city. They might have gone astray."

"They went astray—but it was before they ever reached the post office. They were never mailed, Bruce. I was to know why, later. Even then it was part of the plan that I should never get in communication with you again—that you would be lost to me forever."

"When I got older, I tried other tactics. I wrote to the asylum, enclosing a letter to you. But those letters were not mailed, either."

"Now we can skip a long time. I grew up. I knew everything at last and no longer lived with the family I mentioned before. I came here, to this old house—and made it decent to live in. I cut my own wood for my fuel except when one of the men tried to please me by cutting it for me. I wouldn't use it at first. Oh, Bruce—I wouldn't touch it!"

Her face was no longer lovely. It was drawn with terrible passions. But she quieted at once.

"At last I saw plainly that I was a little fool—that all they would do for me, the better off I was. At first, I almost starved to death because I wouldn't use the food that they sent me. I tried to grub it out of the hills. But I came to it at last. But, Bruce, there were many things I didn't come to. Since I learned the truth, I have never given one of them a smile except in scorn, not a word that wasn't a word of hate."

"You are a city man, Bruce. You don't know what hate means. It doesn't live to the cities. But it lives up here. Believe me, if you ever believed anything—that it lives up here. The most bitter and the blackest hate—from birth until death! It burns out the heart, Bruce. But I don't know that I can make you understand."

She paused, and Bruce looked away into the pine forest. He believed the girl. He knew that this grim land was the home of direct and primitive emotions. Such things as mercy and remorse were out of place in the game trails where the wolf pack hunted the deer.

me trying to go past."

"You don't mean—they threatened you?"

She threw back her head and laughed, but the sound had no joy in it. "Threatened! If you think threats are common up here, you are a greener tenderfoot than ever I took you for. Bruce, the law up here is the law of force. The strongest wins. The weakest dies. Wait till you see Simon. You'll understand then—and you'll shake in your shoes."

The words grated upon him, yet he didn't resent them. "I've seen Simon," he told her.

She glanced toward him quickly, and it was entirely plain that the quiet tone in his voice had surprised



Perhaps the Faintest Flicker of Admiration Came into Her Eyes.

her. Perhaps the faintest flicker of admiration came into her eyes.

"He tried to stop you, did he? Of course he would. And you came, anyway. May heaven bless you for it, Bruce!" She leaned toward him, appealing. "And forgive me what I said."

Bruce stared at her in amazement. He could hardly realize that this was the same voice that had been so torn with passion a moment before. In an instant all her hardness was gone, and the tenderness of a sweet and wholesome nature had taken its place. He felt a curious warmth stealing over him.

"They meant what they said, Bruce. Believe me, if those men can do no other thing, they can keep their word. They didn't just threaten death to me. I could have run the risk of that. Badly as I wanted to make them pay before I died, I would have gladly run that risk."

"You are amazed at the free way I speak of death. The girls you know, in the city, don't even know the word. They don't know what it means. They don't understand the sudden end of the light—the darkness—the cold—the awful fear that it is! It's a reality here, something to fight against every hour of every day. There are just three things to do in the mountains—to live and love and hate. There's no softness. There's no middle ground." She smiled grimly.

"I've lived with death, and I've heard of it, and I've seen it all my life. If there hadn't been any other way, I would have seen it in the dramas of the wild creatures that go on around me all the time. You'll get down to cases here, Bruce—or else you'll run away. These men said they'd do worse things to me than kill me—and I didn't dare take the risk."

"But once or twice I was able to get word to old Elmira—the only ally I had left. She was of the true breed, Bruce. You'll call her a hag, but she's a woman to be reckoned with. She could hate too—worse than a she-rattlesnake bites the man that killed her mate—and hating is all that's kept her alive. You shrink when I say the word. Maybe you won't shrink when I'm done."

"This old woman tried to get in communication with every stranger that visited the hills. You see, Bruce, she couldn't write, herself. And the one time I managed to get a written message down to her, telling her to give it to the first stranger to mail—one of my enemies got it away from her. I expected to die that night. I wasn't going to be alive when the clan came. The only reason I didn't was because Simon—the greatest of them all and the one I hate the most—kept his clan from coming. He had his own reasons."

"From then on she had to depend on word of mouth. But at last—just a few weeks ago—she found a man that knew you. And it is your story from now on."

They were still a little while. Bruce arose and threw more wood on the fire.

"It's only the beginning," he said. "And you want me to tell you all?"

"Of course. Why did I come here?"

"You won't believe me when I say that I'm almost sorry I sent for you." She spoke almost breathlessly. "I didn't know that it would be like this. That you would come with a smile on your face and a light in your eyes, looking for happiness. And instead of happiness—to find all this!"

She stretched out her arms to the forests. Bruce understood her perfectly. She did not mean the woods in the literal sense. She meant the primal emotions that were their spirit.

"To know the rest, you've got to go back a whole generation. Bruce, have you heard of the terrible blood-feuds that the mountain families sometimes have?"

"Of course. Many times."

"These mountains of Trail's End have been the scene of as deadly a blood-feud as was ever known in the West. And for once, the wrong was

all on one side.

"A few miles from here there is a wonderful valley, where a stream flows. There is not much tillable land in these mountains, Bruce, but there, along that little stream, there are almost five sections—three thousand acres—of as rich land as was ever plowed. That tract of land was acquired long ago by a family named Ross, and they got it through some kind of grant. I can't be definite as to the legal aspects of all this story. They don't matter anyway—only the results remain."

"These Ross men were frontiersmen of the first order. They were virtuous men too—trusting every one, and oh! what strength they had! With their own hands they cleared away the forest and put the land into rich pasture and hay and grain. They raised great herds of cattle and had flocks of sheep too."

"It was then that dark days began to come. Another family—headed by the father of the man I call Simon—migrated here from the mountain districts of Oklahoma. But they were not so ignorant as many mountain people, and they were 'killers.' Perhaps that's a word you don't know. Perhaps you didn't know it existed. A killer is a man that has killed other men. It isn't a hard thing to do at all, Bruce, after you are used to it. These people were used to it. And because they wanted these great lands—my own father's home—they began to kill the Rosses."

"At first they made no war on the Folders. The Folders, you must know, were good people, too, honest to the last penny. They were connected, by marriage only, to the Ross family. They were on our side clear through. At the beginning of the feud the head of the Folger family was just a young man, newly married. And he had a son after a while."

"The newcomers called it a feud. But it wasn't a feud—it was simply murder. Oh, yes, we killed some of them. Folger and my father and all his kin united against them, making a great clan—but they were nothing in strength compared to the usurpers. Simon himself was just a boy when it began. But he grew to be the greatest power, the leader of the enemy clan before he was twenty-one."

"You must know, Bruce, that my own father held the land. But he was so generous that his brothers who helped him—farms it—hardly realized that possession was in his hands. And father was a dead shot. It took a long time before they could kill him."

The coldness that had come over her words did not in the least hide her depth of feeling. She gazed moodily into the darkness and spoke almost in a monotone.

"But Simon—just a boy then—and Dave, his brother, and the others of them kept after us like so many wolves. There was no escape. The only thing we could do was to fight back—and that was the way we learned to hate. A man can hate, Bruce, when he is fighting for his home. He can learn it very well when he sees his brother fall dead, or his father—or a stray bullet hit his wife. A woman can learn it, too, as old Elmira did, when she finds her son's body in the dead leaves. There was no law here to stop it. The little semblance of law that was in the valleys below regarded it as a blood-feud, and didn't bother itself about it. Besides—at first we were too proud to call for help. And after our numbers were few, the trails were watched—and those who tried to go down into the valleys—never got there."

"One after another the Rosses were killed, and I needn't make it any worse for you than I can help—by telling of each killing. Enough to say that at last no one was left except a few old men whose eyes were too dim to shoot straight, and my own father. And I was a baby then—just born."

"Then one night my father—seeing the fate that was coming down upon them—took the last course to defeat them. Matthew Folger—a connection by marriage—was still alive. Simon's clan hadn't attacked him yet. He had no share in the land, but instead lived in this house I live in now. He had a few cattle and some pasture land farther down the Divide. There had been no purpose in killing him. He hadn't been worth the extra bullet."

"One night my father left me asleep and stole through the forests to talk to him. They made an agreement. I have placed it out, a little at a time. My father decided all his land to Folger."

"I can understand now. The enemy clan pretended it was a blood-feud only—and that it was fair war to kill the Rosses. Although my father knew their real aim was to obtain the land, he didn't think they would dare kill Matthew Folger to get it. He knew that he himself would fall, sooner or later, but he thought that to kill Folger would show their cards—and that would be too much, even for Simon's people. But he didn't know. He hadn't foreseen to what lengths they would go."

Bruce leaned forward. "So they killed—Matthew Folger?" he asked.

"He didn't know that his face had gone suddenly stark white, and that a curious glitter had come to his eyes. He spoke breathlessly. For the name—Matthew Folger—called up vague memories that seemed to reveal great truths to him. The girl smiled grimly.

"Let me go on. My father decided Folger the land. The deed was to go on record so that all the world would know that Folger owned it, and if the clan killed him it was plainly for the purposes of greed alone. But there was also a secret agreement—drawn up in black and white and to be kept hidden for twenty-one years. In this agreement, Folger promised to return to me—the only living heir of the Rosses—the lands acquired by the deed. In reality, he was only holding them in trust for me, and was to return them when I was twenty-one. In case of my father's death, Folger was to be my guardian until that time."

"Folger knew the risk he ran, but he was a brave man and he did not

care. Besides, he was my father's



The Girl Was Speaking Slowly now, Evidently Watching the Effect of Her Words on Her Listener.

friend—and friendship goes far in the mountains. And my father was shot down before a week was past."

"The clan had acted quick, you see. When Folger heard of it, before the dawn, he came to my father's house and carried me away. Before another night was done he was killed too."

The perspiration leaped out on Bruce's forehead. The red glow of the fire was in his eyes.

"He fell almost where this fire is built, with a thirty-three bullet in his brain. Which one of the clan killed him I do not know—but in all probability it was Simon himself—at that time only eighteen years of age. And Folger's little boy—something past four years old—wandered out in the moonlight, to find his father's body."

The girl was speaking slowly now, evidently watching the effect of her words on her listener. He was bent forward, and his breath came in queer, whispering gusts. "Go on!" he ordered hoarsely. "Tell me the rest. Why do you keep me waiting?"

"The girl smiled again—like a sorcerer. "Folger's wife, was from the plains country," she told him slowly. "If she had been of the mountains she might have recognized to do some killing on her own account. Like old Elmira herself remained to do 'killing' on her own account. But she was from cities, just as you are, but she—unlike you—had no mountain blood in her. She wasn't used to death, and perhaps she didn't know how to hate. She only knew how to be afraid."

"They say that she went almost insane at the sight of that strong, brave man of hers lying still in the pine needles. She hadn't even known he was out of the house. He had gone out on some secret business—into a night. She had only one thing left—her baby boy and her little foster-daughter—little Linda Ross, who is before you now. Her only thought was to get those children out of that dreadful land of bloodshed and to hide them so that they could never come back. And she didn't even want them to know their true parentage. She seemed to realize that if they had known, both of them would return some time to collect their debts. Sooner or later, that boy with the Folger blood in him and that girl with the Ross blood would return, to attempt to regain their ancient holdings, and to make the clan pay!"

"All that was left were a few old women with hate in their hearts and a strange tradition to take the place of hope. They said that some time, if death spared them, they would see Folger's son come back again, and assert his rights. They said that a new clan would arise and right their wrongs. But mostly death didn't spare them. Only old Elmira is left."

"What became of the secret agreement I do not know. I haven't any hope that you do, either. The deed was carried down to the courts by Sharp, one of the witnesses who managed to get past the guard, and put on file soon after it was written. The rest is short. Simon and his clan took up the land, swearing that Matthew Folger had decided it to them the day he had procured it. They had a deed to show for it—a forgery. And the one thing that they feared, the one weak chain, was that this secret agreement between Folger and my father would be found."

"You see what that would mean. It would show that he had no right to deed away the land, as he was simply holding it in trust for me. Old Elmira explained the matter to me—if I get mixed up on the legal end of it, excuse it. If that document could be found, their forged deed would be obviously invalid. And it angered them that they could not find it."

"Of course they never fled their forged deed—afraid that the forgery would be discovered—but they kept it to show to any one that was interested. But they wanted to make themselves still safer."

"There had been two witnesses to the agreement. One of them, a man named Sharp, died—or was killed—shortly after. The other, an old trapper named Hudson, was indifferent to the whole matter—he was just passing through and was at Folger's house for dinner the night Ross came. He is still living in these mountains, and he might be of value to us yet."

"Of course the clan did not feel at all secure. They suspected the secret agreement had been mailed to some one to take care of, and they were afraid that it would be brought to light when the time was ripe. They knew perfectly that their forged deed would never stand the test, so one of the things to do was to prevent their claim ever being contested. That meant to keep Folger's son in ignorance of the whole matter."

Continued on Page 8

THE STRENGTH OF THE PINES

Continued from Page 2

"I hope I can make that clear. The deed from my father to Folger was on record, Folger was dead, and Folger's son would have every right and opportunity to contest the claim to the land. If he could get the matter into court, he would surely win."

"The second thing to do was to win me over. I was just a child, and it looked the easiest course of all. That's why I was stolen from the orphanage by one of Simon's brothers. The idea was simply that when the time came I would marry one of the clan and establish their claim to the land forever."

"Up to a few weeks ago it seemed to me that sooner or later I would win out. Bruce, you can't dream what it meant! I thought that some time I could drive them out and make them pay, a little, for all they have done. But they've tricked me, after all. I thought that I would get word to Folger's son, who by inheritance would have a clear title to the land, and he, with the aid of the courts, could drive these usurpers out. But just recently I've found out that even this chance is all but gone."

"Within a few more weeks they will have been in possession of the land for a full twenty years. Through some legal twist I don't understand, if a man pays taxes and has undisputed possession of land for that length of time, his title is secure. They failed to win me over, but it looks as if they had won, anyway. The only way that they can be defeated now is for that secret agreement—between my father and Folger—to reappear. And I've long ago given up all hope of that."

"There is no court session between now and October thirtieth—when their twenty years of undisputed possession is culminated. There seems to be no chance to contest them—to make them bring that forged deed into the light before that time. We're lost, after all. And only one thing remains."

He looked up to find her eyes full upon him. He had never seen such eyes. They seemed to have sunk so deep into the flesh about them that only lurid lights remained. It was not that her lids were partly down. Rather it was because the flesh-sacks beneath them had become charged with her pounding blood. The fire's glow was in them and cast a strange glow upon her face. It only added to the strangeness of the picture that she sat almost limp, rather than leaning forward in appeal. Bruce looked at her in growing awe.

But as the seconds passed he seemed no longer able to see her plainly. His eyes were misted and blurred, but they were empty of tears as Linda's own. Rather the focal point of his brain had become seared by a mounting flame within himself. The glow of the fire had seemingly spread until it encompassed the whole wilderness world.

"What is the one thing that remains?" he asked her, whispering.

She answered with a strange, terrible coldness of tone. "The blood atonement," she said between back-drawn lips.

CHAPTER X

When the second hand of the watch in his pocket had made one more circuit, both Bruce and Linda found themselves upon their feet. The tension had broken at last. Her emotion had been curbed too long. It broke from her in a flood.

She seized his hands, and he started at their touch. "Don't you understand?" she cried. "You—you—you are Folger's son. You are the boy that crept out—under this very tree—to find him dead. All my life Linda and I have prayed for you to come. And what are you going to do?"

Her face was drawn in the white light of the moon. For an instant he seemed dazed.

"Do!" he repeated. "I don't know what I'm going to do."

"You don't!" she cried, in infinite scorn. "Are you just clay? Aren't you a man? Haven't you got arms to strike with and eyes to see along a rifle barrel? Are you a coward—and a weakling; one of your mother's blood, to run away? Haven't you anything to avenge? I thought you were a mountain man—that all your years in cities couldn't take that quality away from you! Haven't you any answer?"

He looked up, a strange light glowing on his face. "You mean—kill?"

"What else? To kill—never to stop killing—one after another, until they are gone! Till Simon Turner and the whole Turner clan have paid the debts they owe."

Bruce recoiled as if from a blow. "Turner? Did you say Turner?" he asked hoarsely.

"Yes. That's the clan's name. I thought you knew."

Bruce understood now his unprovoked attack on the little boy when he had been taken from the orphanage on trial. The boy had been named Turner, and the name had been enough to recall a great and terrible hatred that he had learned in earliest babyhood. The name now recalled it again; the truth stood clear at last. It was the key to all the mystery of his life;

It stirred him more than all of Linda's words. In an instant all the tragedy of his babyhood was recalled—the hushed talk between his parents, the caresses, the flames in their eyes, and finally the body he had found lying so still beneath the pines. It was always the Turners, the dread name that had filled his baby days with horror. He hadn't understood then. It had been blind hatred—battered without understanding or self-analysis.

As she watched, his mountain blood mounted to the ascendancy. A strange transformation came over him. The

**Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA**



"Not Two, but Three," She Corrected, In the Hollow Voice of Uncounted Years.

gentleness that he had acquired in his years of city life began to fall away from him. The mountains were claiming him again.

His voice was cold and hard when he spoke.

"Then you and I are no relation whatever."

"None."

"But we fight the same fight now."

"Yes. Until we both win—or both die."

Before he could speak again, a strange answer came out of the darkness. "Not two of you," a croaking old voice told him. It rose, shrill and cracked, from the shadows beyond the fire. They turned, and the moonlight showed a bent old figure hobbling toward them.

It was old Elmira, her cane tapping along in front of her; and something that caught the moonlight lay to the hollow of her left arm. Her eyes still glowed under the grizzled brows.

"Not two, but three," she corrected, in the hollow voice of uncounted years. In the magic of the moonlight it seemed quite fitting to both of them that she should have come. She was one of the triumvirate; they wondered why they had not missed her before. It was farther than she had walked in years, but her spirit had kept her up.

She put the glittering object that she carried into Bruce's hands. It was a rifle—a repeating breech-loader of a famous make and a model of thirty years before. It was such a rifle as lives in legend, with sights as fine as a razor edge and an accuracy as great as light itself. Loving hands had polished it and kept it in perfect condition.

"Matthew Folger's rifle," the old woman explained, "for Matthew Folger's son."

And that is how Bruce Folger returned to the land of his birth—as most men do, unless death cheats them first—and how he made a pact to pay old debts of death.

(To be continued)

Lured "Skeeters" to Death.

During the recent hot season pedestrians in a Jersey suburban town were mystified each night about bedtime by an unusual performance in a residence. Every window in the house was darkened except one. A bright light of round proportions was seen upon the screen of this window; now at the top; now at the bottom; now in the center, moving rapidly as with a set purpose.

The solution, as discovered, reveals a new plan of warfare on mosquitoes. The man of the house hit upon the scheme of putting a flashlight on the screen to induce the mosquitoes to alight upon the wire. They were then finished with a swatter. Some nights later the flashlight device was seen at work in a dozen other houses on the thoroughfare.—New York Sun.

Plants of Healing.

William Cole who wrote the "Art of Stimping" in 1803, believed firmly to the healing virtues of plants, and based his theories upon certain external appearances of growth supposed to have been impressed on the plants by guardian angels. Thus the spotted leaves of lungwort were supposed to indicate its efficacy in curing diseases of the lungs, and the shape of the walnut to show that it was good for affections of the head. Plants were supposed to be under the peculiar influence of the sun, the moon, and the planets, and to possess virtue in accordance with their relative position at the time they were gathered, to the heavenly body which ruled them.

Mistral Has Its Uses.

The mistral is a chilling wind which sweeps down from the central plateau of France to the Mediterranean. It dries up the muddy morasses and the mosquitoes and malarial vapors cannot withstand it.

Timely Repairs Important.

The best security against revolution is in constant correction of abuses and introduction of needed improvements. It is the neglect of timely repair that makes rebuilding necessary.—Whately.

Much Virtue In Silence.

Silence is one of the hardest kinds of argument to refute. There is no good substitute for wisdom; but silence is the best that has yet been discovered.—H. W. Shaw.

Doctor Johnson on Reason.

Sir, you are giving a reason for it; but that will not make it right. You may have a reason why two and two should make five; but they will still make four.—Dr. Johnson.

CITY OF SORROW

Smyrna Has Been Ravaged by Many Conquerors.

Place of Consequence Even in the Stone Age—Tamerlane Vainly Sought to Destroy It.

By SELBY F. MAXWELL

There is a legend among the Mohammedans that God has promised that Smyrna shall never be destroyed. They have abundant reason for such a belief.

Smyrna is one of the oldest cities in the world. It has withstood the ravages of time and peoples and has endured where whole empires have crumbled and are forgotten.

Smyrna was a considerable place in the Stone Age. Its original people were Semites of the Mediterranean strain, the small dark south Europeans of today.

Before 1500 B. C. the place passed under the rule of the Minnion emperors of Crete. Its civilization remained Cretan until the coming of the Greeks, who introduced the use of iron.

Homer was familiar with Smyrna and is thought to have spent some time there. Homer lived about 3,000 years ago, but to him Smyrna was still an ancient Greek city.

The place was conquered by the Aeolians, one of the first waves of Greek immigration to sweep that country. It was the Aeolians who gave the city its present name. The ancient Greeks were a blond people. They came from the Baltic slope of Europe, particularly from what is now Silesia and Bohemia.

Ionian Greeks followed the Aeolians about 700 B. C. Then came Armenian peoples from the uplands of Asia Minor, the Lydians, who were related to the Hittites. When Lydia fell to the empire of the Medes and the Persians, Smyrna fell with it, and was ravaged. Alexander the Great attempted to restore the city when he rose to power.

There then passed a succession of Grecian, Roman, and Byzantine masters, without, however, affecting the lives of the native peoples. The blond Greek type gradually diminished, whether from the climate or from intermarriage with the natives is not certain.

About the year 1000 A. D. a new ethnic element burst in. Turks from Central Asia appeared on the Aegean shores. The Turks are distinctly related to the dark peoples who live in the uplands of central Europe. Their homeland, called Tartary, or Turkestan, extends from the Caspian sea to the Lena. They came first as marauders, later as conquerors.

In 1402 Smyrna was taken by Tamerlane, khan of the Mongols, a yellow people from north China. He burned the city, massacred the people, and to make sure that there would be no rise he filled up the harbor and destroyed the springs of water round about. After the death of Tamerlane the Turks regained control. They restored the harbor and rebuilt the city once more.

There are three main religions in the city, Greek and Armenian Christians and Moslems. These sects, however, mean nothing in an ethnic way. It would mean as much in this country to imply that Republicans and Democrats are anthropologically different; in both countries these distinctions are political rather than racial.

Rats Exterminate Themselves.

Director George Jenkinson of the Manchester Zoological gardens pronounced Great Britain's "rat week," when efforts were made to decimate the rats responsible for the destruction of \$140,000,000 worth of food annually, to be a great mistake. The male rat, the bold rover, is the one caught by poison, and the death of males only improves living conditions for the survivors. Four male and six female rats will, under favorable conditions, increase to large proportions in a period of two years. Doctor Jenkinson's suggestion is to upset the numerical proportions between the sexes and leave the males to destroy their own kind; he would forbid the poisoning of rats, but would take them alive in traps, kill the females, and turn the males loose. He claims to have followed this method for years with success.—Scientific American.

Social Amenity.

The woman recently dropped into a restaurant for tea. Being the rush time, she was shown to a table where a young-looking woman and a little girl about five years old were sitting. The woman smiled at the child, then began looking at the menu, when she heard the childish voice say, "Please, won't you tell me your name?" The woman did so and the little girl joyfully said, "This is my mother, Mrs. B.—. Now you've been introduced, let's talk."

Down on the Farm.

Summer Boarder—And does the splendor of a sunset mean nothing—nothing to you?

Hired Man—You better sweet life it does, missus! It means I kin on-hitch an' go home.—Life.

Musical Taste.

"Do you miss the summer boarders?" "No," answered Farmer Cornstossel. "Now that the smart, up-to-date city folks are gone we'll get a chance to play a little something besides jazz on the phonograph."

Probability Is the Guide of Life.

Bishop Butler declared that probability is the guide of life; but few philosophers have been courageous enough to avow that philosophy can be satisfied with anything that is merely probable.—John Dewey in "Reconstruction in Philosophy."

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over thirty years, has borne the signature of *Charles H. Fletcher* on the wrapper all these years just to protect the coming generations. Do not be deceived. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

Never attempt to relieve your baby with a remedy that you would use for yourself.

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Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Comfort—The Mother's Friend.

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The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

DANE KING BOWS TO GIRL'S WISH

Allows Daughter of Austrian Colonel to Become Subject and Remain in Denmark.

PERSONAL PLEA TO MONARCH

Relates Her Troubles to King Christian, Who Intercedes in Her Behalf—Foster Parents Eager to Adopt Her.

Copenhagen.—Large numbers of Austrian children, particularly little boys and girls from Vienna, have been passing their summers in Denmark as guests of every class of the Danish community. But it has been distinctly understood by the Danish organizations arranging these charity visits and the Danish authorities that no child should be allowed to stay in Denmark more than six months unless special permission were given.

Leavetakings Are Painful.

Many of these Austrian children have grown very fond of their Danish foster parents, and vice versa, and the leavetakings at the railway stations, when these children are sent back to Austria, have in many instances been pitiful. The youngsters did not hide their sorrow and despair at going away.

Little Mitzi Wolf-Schickinger is nine and the daughter of an Austrian colonel who was killed on the Italian frontier during the war. Her mother was left to shift for Mitzi and herself on a pension that hardly covered the cost of rent, and she was happy when she got an opportunity of sending Mitzi on a long holiday to kind and hospitable people in Denmark. Mitzi and her foster parents became very fond of each other. The latter were so well connected that they managed to obtain permission for Mitzi to stay for a whole year. But when the local authorities could do no more the foster parents were told that Mitzi had to return to Vienna.

King Grants Her Wish.

The next day Mitzi and her foster mother left the provincial town in which they were living and traveled all day and night to Copenhagen. His majesty the king was going to give public audiences, and Mitzi and her friends had made a plan.

The king received Mitzi. She told him of her troubles, and that she wanted to stay forever in Denmark. Her foster parents were willing to adopt her, and her mother in Vienna had consented to renounce all claims of motherhood. Could she possibly stay? King Christian smiled and kissed her and promised to look into the matter. A few days later she received a personal letter from the king telling her that he had used his royal prerogative in her behalf and that whenever she wanted to she could become a little Danish girl.

The title of duke, the highest order of the British peerage, was first introduced in 1337, and the Black Prince, the son of Edward III of England, was the first duke, under the title of the duke of Cornwall.

Do Right Always.

Do right though pain and anguish be thy lot. Thy heart will cheer thee, when the pain's forgot. Do wrong for pleasure's sake, then count thy gains. The pleasure soon departs; the sin remains.—Bishop Shuttleworth.

Today's Wise Word.

"Given a good cook, a good figure, a good temper and a good bank account, and a woman can outsmart all the sirens of song, story and history."—Helen Rowland.

AUSTRALIAN WAR LOSS 58,850

Mortality Among Soldiers in Europe During War Placed at 7.75 Per Cent a Year.

Sydney, N. S. W.—The rate of mortality among soldiers absent from Australia during the war was approximately 7½ per cent per annum, as compared with approximately ½ per cent per annum for a body of men of similar age under normal Australian conditions, according to the report just issued by the commonwealth statistician.

In the calculations all deaths abroad were taken into consideration except those after discharge from the service. The total deaths abroad were 58,850.

In the South African campaign of 1900-1902, the mortality rate for all British troops was 33.7, a thousand a year, or less than 4 per cent a year, while in the Crimean war of 1854-55 the mortality among British forces was 15½ per cent per annum, the statistician's report said.

JAP REGENT PLANS U. S. TRIP

Viscount Matsuoka Announces Crown Prince Probably Will Come Early in 1923.

Yanconver, B. C.—It is possible that the crown prince of Japan, now regent to the emperor, may visit Canada and the United States next year, according to Viscount Matsuoka, master of ceremonies in the imperial household at Tokyo, who has arrived here from Japan. If the plan of travel which he is preparing is accepted, Viscount Matsuoka said, the visit probably will be made early in the year.

Catch Devil Fish 18 Feet Wide.

Guilford, Miss.—Fishermen viewed with amazement the monster devil fish captured by Charles Swanson and Harold Oschnach while trawling for shrimp. The fish measures 18 feet across and 13 feet in length. Estimates of its weight ranged from 2,000 to 3,000 pounds.

Finds Wedding Ring Lost 27 Years.

Trenton, N. J.—A wedding ring lost 27 years ago was found and returned to its owner, Mrs. Conrad Margat of 341 Genesee street, this city, by George Schroeder of 609 Beatty street. The ring came to light when Schroeder was constructing a new porch on his home, formerly occupied by Mrs. Margat.

Meatless Diet in a Hospital.

The experiment of a meatless diet is being tried in the Beth Israel hospital of New York by Superintendent J. Louis Frank. Until recently it was contended by some that meat was the source of vitamins, but this has been recently disproved by Dr. E. V. McCullom, professor of chemistry and hygiene of the Johns Hopkins university. From a medical standpoint it is now asserted that there is nothing inherent in meat that cannot be supplied by fish, milk, eggs and milk products.

Tool-Carrying Device.

To be attached to the overalls, or to a belt, a tool-carrying device has been developed by a Seattle carpenter. It is designed for a hammer, hatchet, or similar tool, and, according to the Popular Mechanics Magazine, has two metal lugs which are caused to grasp the tool handle by the action of a spring latch operated by the weight of the tool.

Norfolk Island Ignores Cash.

Money is almost unknown on Norfolk Island, in the Pacific ocean, about 225 miles off that is handled by the entire population in the course of a year.

Gives It a Master Value.

A "master value" master being asked by his "master" what makes a dollar bill valuable? replied, "Having spent all the rest of your allowance."

Special Bargains

Fall and Winter Woollens

Comprising the best goods and styles to be found in foreign or domestic fabrics at 4 per cent less than our regular prices. This we do in order to make room for our Spring and Summer styles, which will arrive about Feb. 25. We guarantee the make-up of our goods to be the best and to give general satisfaction.

J. K. McLENNAN,

184 Thames Street

NEWPORT, R. I.

JOHN L. "HOCKED" HIS BELT

Diamond-Studded Heavyweight Pugilistic Championship Trophy Was Pledged for \$1,600.

We went into the pawnshop of the Forty-second street Simpsons to ask about John L. Sullivan's diamond championship belt, which he "hocked" there May 24, 1901. He put it in for \$1,800. "Has this heavyweight belt ever been taken out?" was asked of Christopher Richardson, manager for the aged Thomas Simpson.

"Now that you know about it," he replied, "I may as well tell you that it was redeemed April 20, 1901. We had it here, down in our safe, for three years."

Being a city of quick opportunities as well as a city of adversity, New York pawnshops are rare spots for the study of human character. A young woman came in and plucked a small diamond ring on the highly polished rosewood-topped counter and demanded \$85 in a hurry. "You must hurry," she pleaded, "for I have an appointment with my hairdresser and need the money to pay for a permanent wave."

The queerest case of sentiment was the pawning some years ago of three \$100 bills by an elderly woman in black. When told she could not get more than \$25.00, she was satisfied, seeming to know that the money given her had to be borrowed, and its share of the overhead added in.

"I would not spend the bills, because they were issued by the government to a bank in which my dead husband was president," she explained, and pointing at the name on one of the bills, added, "That was his name."

She did not redeem the bills at the end of the year, and they went into circulation to meet the \$54 interest due, the net loss on the pawnshop books being \$4.

A twenty-dollar gold piece pawned for \$15, and many are pawned, being kept pieces with some sentimental value to their owners. The interest on \$15 for a year is \$4.50.

Recently a pearl necklace worth \$1,000,000 was offered through the New York loan offices and finally found a home.—Raymond G. Carroll, in Philadelphia Public Ledger.

World's Fairs in 1922.

The "old-style" world's fair was an extravagant, flimsy fairland that housed, for the most part, objects of art and education exhibits, and disappeared as if wrecked by an earthquake. More than 50 world's fairs are scheduled for Europe this year, but their main object will be the extension of commerce rather than the proud exhibition of local and national treasures. Europe now regards such exhibitions as valuable agents for promoting trade; in this attitude it returns in principle to the fairs of the Middle Ages, says the Scientific American. The sample fair held at Prague last year, though but a minor example, brought together 2,500 exhibitors. Exhibition trains are supplementing the advertising value of the fairs; witness the completely-equipped train brought from France last fall that made an extensive tour of Canada.

Bumble Bees on Spree.

Bumble bees, remarks the London Daily Express, swarm to a bed of French marigolds in a Heme Bay garden and become shockingly inebriated. These carousals occur so frequently that the owner of the garden, a woman, has turned the adjoining bed of hollyhocks into an inebriated home, to which she carries the bees. They awake from an hour's glorious intoxication on a sweet-scented bed of flowers. The morning after has no terrors for the drunken bee.

Live bees and butterflies are not affected. They sip decently and carry their liquor like gentlemen.

Other flowers, notably a variety of the sodium and the helenium, stupefy all bees, wild and hive, by the narcotic nectar they yield. The insects remain intoxicated for the whole night, and are resigned to sobriety by the sun.

Order of the Marshal.

In Des Moines, Iowa, they tell of an elderly Irishman, long desirous of official dignity, who was finally appointed marshal in a parade in that city. Veterans, bandmen and school children lined the streets of the town, patiently waiting the signal to start.

Suddenly the marshal, on a prancing horse, dashed up the street. After inspecting the procession, he gave his horse a touch with the whip, stood up in his stirrups, and shouted:

"Ready, now! Every man of ye kape step wid the horse! March!"—Philadelphia Ledger.

Blue Sky and Hot Sun.

Experiments made last summer in Europe show that the amount of radiation received from the sun or the surface of the earth in a clear day is greater with a dark blue than with a light blue sky. In the latter case there is a higher tension of the water vapor in the air. It is suggested that some instrument capable of measuring accurately the intensity of the blue of the sky would be useful in observations on the variable transmission of the sun's heat through the atmosphere.

Established 1785

The Mercury.

Newport, R. I.

PUBLISHED BY MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.

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Saturday, November 18, 1922

A newspaper headline says: "There will be plenty of coal next spring." Yes, but there is a long, hard winter before us, and if we all freeze to death before "next spring," what good will the coal do us then?

Wisconsin ought to be ashamed of herself. It has elected LaFollette to the United States senate again and has given him near three hundred thousand majority. They must be a queer set in that state to be willing to be misrepresented year after year by such a man.

Prohibition received somewhat of a knock out blow in the late election. The "wets" claim to have elected at least two hundred members of Congress, and the more liberal interpreters of the light wine and beer movement claim a large majority. The liberal element is particularly rejoiced at the defeat of Volstead, the author of the strict interpretation of the prohibition law.

It looks as though the poor old Eric was destined for a receivership very soon. With the stock selling around eleven dollars a share there would not seem to be much else in sight. The road has nowhere near paid its operating expenses for a long time. It is only its coal mines that have kept it alive. With the strikes in the mines already in existence and more threatened the outlook for the long suffering Eric stockholders is not brilliant.

The Congress elected last week will not in the natural course of events come into power till the third day of December, 1923, over a year hence. If the Republican members of the present house, and senate are wise they will so transact business during the next three and nearly a half months that President Harding will have no occasion to call the new Congress before the time fixed by law. The country at large would enjoy a rest from congressional agitation.

The United States Senator-elect of Vermont says that it cost him just nine dollars and fifteen cents to get elected. This he spent for advertising. Being an editor himself we do not understand this wasteful expenditure of money, when he might have advertised in his own paper and saved the nine dollars and odd cents. At least he might have exchanged "adds" with some other paper. We fear the Vermont editor is a little inclined to be reckless with money.

Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior under former President Wilson says, "It is hard for him to get on with anyone who has any will or independent judgment." That is exactly in keeping with the statement made to the writer years ago by one of the trustees of Princeton University. Said he, "It is fortunate for Wilson that he has been elected Governor of New Jersey, for we should have demanded his resignation very soon. We could not stand his dictation much longer. Not a suggestion ever made by the Board or by an individual ever met his approval."

Washington County, this state, with its eight towns, sends one lone Democrat to the next General Assembly. Clarke Potter of Wickford will represent the town of North Kingstown in the senate, having been successful by 18 majority over his Republican opponent. All the rest of the sixteen senators and representatives are Republicans. Newport County, with 13 senators and representatives, sends four Republican senators, two Democrats and one Independent. It sends to the house seven Republicans, three Democrats and one Independent. The two independent members from Tiverton have, in former years, generally sided with the Republicans. The great bulk of the Democratic members come from the cities and towns in the northern, or manufacturing, part of the state.

The short haul business on the steam roads of this country is, in our opinion, doomed. The motor trucks can handle this business much cheaper than the railroads. An observation recently made showed that between the cities of Lynn and Boston auto trucks made an average of 150 trips daily, with loads that average three tons each. This means the hauling of five hundred tons a day that in former times went to the railroads. This is not an isolated case. The same is going on between all the cities of New England as well as in the Middle States, and between the cities of Lynn and Boston is carried by auto trucks at \$3 and \$4 a ton while the railroads charge \$8.10. It looks as though the railroads of the country had seen their best days.

THE "TIGER" OF FINANCE

Next Thursday and Friday the city of Boston will entertain the "Grand old man" of France, Clemenceau, twice Premier of France, and one of the most noted men of the world in the late war, now 81 years old, is coming to make his country, where as a young man he taught a private school for girls, a visit. This noted French hero has had a romantic career. Many times imprisoned in his younger days for his outspoken republicanism, he finally fled to this country and settled for a time in Stamford, Conn., where he fell in love with a New York girl and married her. He returned to his native land and his career as a nation-wide patriot began fifty years ago with the Franco-Prussian war. Since then he has always been in the line fight of France and always much beloved by the common people. The late war, however, was the crowning point of his career and he came out as one of the greatest, if not the very greatest, of the world heroes. Nobody in France can dispute that honor with him unless it be General Foch. Clemenceau has been dubbed the "Tiger" and hailed as the "Savior of France."

The Providence papers are continually harping on "the injustice to that city" in not being allowed a greater representation in the state senate than the smallest towns in the state. They seem to forget that if their argument were applied to the United States senate, Rhode Island, with its little more than half a million people, would be entitled to one senator to twenty from the state of New York, with its over ten million people. And based on the population of the entire country, Rhode Island would be entitled to one-twentieth of one senator. If the Providence Journal's demands were carried out to the letter, Providence, Pawtucket and one of the adjoining towns would have absolute control of the state senate, while Newport, city and county combined, might be allowed one senator out of thirty-nine. We submit that there would be no justice in such a division of power.

The framers of our state constitution wisely took the Constitution of the United States for a model, and when the states see fit to change that it will be time enough to change ours.

The exact center of this country has been discovered, by actual measurement, to be in Smith County, in Northern Kansas. Latitude 39 degrees 50 minutes at longitude 95 degrees 35 minutes is found by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey to be the exact center of the country. By moving the United States Capital at Washington one thousand miles due west it might then be in the center of the country. Perhaps the ambitious Kansans would lend a few teams to help the removal. It is a singular fact that few, if any, of the capitals of the states are located at the geographical center of the state. Many of them are noted for their one-sided locations. Take Boston, the capital of Massachusetts, or Albany, the capital of New York, and here have conspicuous examples of the one-sided locations of the state capitals.

Is it not about time the nations of Europe stopped dallying with the barbarous Turk and sent him back into Asia where he belongs? There is no place for him in Europe. To an American citizen the attitude of leniency of the great nations of France and Great Britain towards these barbarians is unexplainable. These Turkish murderers are getting more bloodthirsty every day. A member of the American relief reports that these human fiends have a list of some 8000 Greeks and Armenians in Constantinople, and they openly boast that they are going to get them and kill them, and the nations of Europe supinely look on and see them do it. In fact these murderers are getting so bold that they threaten to murder any and all American missionaries that shall hereafter be sent to Constantinople.

Instead of decreasing, the price of living seems to be on the increase. Official figure for October show an average increase in cost of necessities of life of fully one per cent. over September. How long, the distressed housekeeper asks, is this thing to keep up? We cannot answer that question. We can only tell him or her that the prices in October this year were 56.5 per cent. higher than in 1913, but that in July, 1920, prices were 102.6 per cent. above 1913 prices. This holds out a ray of hope.

According to present indications there will be no further attempt by the present Congress to reduce the Navy below 86,000 men, nor to scrap any more war vessels till the nations of Europe throw into the discard a similar number. This is a very wise conclusion. All things point to the necessity of this nation keeping herself in condition to maintain peace, even if she has to fight for it.

They have a woman in New York one hundred and twelve years old. At her birthday party no kids were admitted. No one under 80 was invited and the youths around 80 were only tolerated as waitresses.

COUNTING THE BALLOTS

The counting of the votes cast last week is still going on by the State Returning Board. According to present apyeed it will take several weeks longer to get at the final result. The board are going at the work very carefully and thoroughly. The only change thus far is the election of one Republican representative in Providence in place of a Democrat. This gives the Republicans 60 members in the House, the Democrats 47, with 3 Independents. These Independents all have Republican records, and have generally voted with the Republicans in the house. If there are no further changes the Republicans will, without doubt, organize the next house of representatives and will control the grand committee. This will probably insure the re-election of most of the present office-holders of the state.

The board of canvassers discovered that there had been no election of representative in the nineteenth Providence district, there being a tie. Each candidate received 1106 votes. A new election will be ordered at once, in season for the successful candidate to take his seat when the General Assembly meets in January. The plurality for Parker for Secretary of State, and for Jennings for General Treasurer continue to increase. There is no further change in the standing of the two parties in the senate and house. It will require many days yet for the board to complete its labors.

Gov. San Souci has appointed Davis Arnold of Portsmouth a member of the returning board in place of the Western member, who resigned on account of ill health.

The potato crop of New England is said to have fallen short nearly one-half from last year. Aroostook county, Maine, the great potato growing region of New England, reports a crop of 18,500,000 bushels, which is only one-half of 1921 crop. The apple crop of New England is estimated at 1,136,000 bushels, which is a trifle larger than last year. The corn crop is reported about the same as last year, but considerably below the average. The only crop that shows improvement is Connecticut's tobacco crop.

The quarterly meeting of the Newport Historical Society, which will be held in the Society's rooms next Monday, will be a very interesting one. Judge Darius Baker will read a paper on "The Bannister Family of Newport." The judge always prepares his articles with much care, and whatever he reads is always of much interest. Refreshments will be served and new members elected.

Collector Fitzsimmons of the Port of Providence will soon have to surrender his office to a Republican. His term "expires" November 22. There are numerous candidates for the position. Among them are said to be Governor San Souci, John B. Mitchell, Sheriff Walter J. Batchelder, and Thomas F. Hull, assistant Collector, all of Providence.

The next national house of representatives will have one hundred and twenty-nine members new to the great national law making body. Almost one-third of the body are new members. They will need some good instructors to tell them how to act when they get there. The senate will have only eighteen new members.

World's Water Power.

The total available horsepower in the world derivable from falling water is reckoned at 430,000,000. Africa leads with 190,000,000. Asia has 71,000,000. Europe is credited with 43,000,000. South America with 34,000,000 and North America with 32,000,000.

Sheep In Wolves' Clothing.

In the early nineties a part of Idaho was terrorized by a band of six stage robbers, who, when rounded up at Salmon City, on April 4, 1892, were found to be all women, dressed in men's clothes.

Pioneers of Today.

The young fellow who leaves a salaried job to go into business for himself is as much of a pioneer as his ancestors who crossed the plains—Portland Oregonian.

Set With Any Gem.

The episcopal ring was formerly set with any gem. It is, however, at the present time generally set with an amethyst or a sapphire.

Weekly Calendar, NOVEMBER, 1922

STANDARD TIME.											
Sun Rises	Moon Sets	Sun Sets	Moon Rises	High Water	Low Water	Sun Rises	Moon Sets	Sun Sets	Moon Rises	High Water	Low Water
6:34	4:21	4:21	10:58	6:55	6:58	6:34	4:21	4:21	10:58	6:55	6:58
6:35	4:20	4:20	10:57	6:54	6:57	6:35	4:20	4:20	10:57	6:54	6:57
6:36	4:19	4:19	10:56	6:53	6:56	6:36	4:19	4:19	10:56	6:53	6:56
6:37	4:18	4:18	10:55	6:52	6:55	6:37	4:18	4:18	10:55	6:52	6:55
6:38	4:17	4:17	10:54	6:51	6:54	6:38	4:17	4:17	10:54	6:51	6:54
6:39	4:16	4:16	10:53	6:50	6:53	6:39	4:16	4:16	10:53	6:50	6:53
6:40	4:15	4:15	10:52	6:49	6:52	6:40	4:15	4:15	10:52	6:49	6:52
6:41	4:14	4:14	10:51	6:48	6:51	6:41	4:14	4:14	10:51	6:48	6:51
6:42	4:13	4:13	10:50	6:47	6:50	6:42	4:13	4:13	10:50	6:47	6:50
6:43	4:12	4:12	10:49	6:46	6:49	6:43	4:12	4:12	10:49	6:46	6:49
6:44	4:11	4:11	10:48	6:45	6:48	6:44	4:11	4:11	10:48	6:45	6:48
6:45	4:10	4:10	10:47	6:44	6:47	6:45	4:10	4:10	10:47	6:44	6:47
6:46	4:09	4:09	10:46	6:43	6:46	6:46	4:09	4:09	10:46	6:43	6:46
6:47	4:08	4:08	10:45	6:42	6:45	6:47	4:08	4:08	10:45	6:42	6:45
6:48	4:07	4:07	10:44	6:41	6:44	6:48	4:07	4:07	10:44	6:41	6:44
6:49	4:06	4:06	10:43	6:40	6:43	6:49	4:06	4:06	10:43	6:40	6:43
6:50	4:05	4:05	10:42	6:39	6:42	6:50	4:05	4:05	10:42	6:39	6:42
6:51	4:04	4:04	10:41	6:38	6:41	6:51	4:04	4:04	10:41	6:38	6:41
6:52	4:03	4:03	10:40	6:37	6:40	6:52	4:03	4:03	10:40	6:37	6:40
6:53	4:02	4:02	10:39	6:36	6:39	6:53	4:02	4:02	10:39	6:36	6:39
6:54	4:01	4:01	10:38	6:35	6:38	6:54	4:01	4:01	10:38	6:35	6:38
6:55	4:00	4:00	10:37	6:34	6:37	6:55	4:00	4:00	10:37	6:34	6:37
6:56	3:59	3:59	10:36	6:33	6:36	6:56	3:59	3:59	10:36	6:33	6:36
6:57	3:58	3:58	10:35	6:32	6:35	6:57	3:58	3:58	10:35	6:32	6:35
6:58	3:57	3:57	10:34	6:31	6:34	6:58	3:57	3:57	10:34	6:31	6:34
6:59	3:56	3:56	10:33	6:30	6:33	6:59	3:56	3:56	10:33	6:30	6:33
7:00	3:55	3:55	10:32	6:29	6:32	7:00	3:55	3:55	10:32	6:29	6:32
7:01	3:54	3:54	10:31	6:28	6:31	7:01	3:54	3:54	10:31	6:28	6:31
7:02	3:53	3:53	10:30	6:27	6:30	7:02	3:53	3:53	10:30	6:27	6:30
7:03	3:52	3:52	10:29	6:26	6:29	7:03	3:52	3:52	10:29	6:26	6:29
7:04	3:51	3:51	10:28	6:25	6:28	7:04	3:51	3:51	10:28	6:25	6:28
7:05	3:50	3:50	10:27	6:24	6:27	7:05	3:50	3:50	10:27	6:24	6:27
7:06	3:49	3:49	10:26	6:23	6:26	7:06	3:49	3:49	10:26	6:23	6:26
7:07	3:48	3:48	10:25	6:22	6:25	7:07	3:48	3:48	10:25	6:22	6:25
7:08	3:47	3:47	10:24	6:21	6:24	7:08	3:47	3:47	10:24	6:21	6:24
7:09	3:46	3:46	10:23	6:20	6:23	7:09	3:46	3:46	10:23	6:20	6:23
7:10	3:45	3:45	10:22	6:19	6:22	7:10	3:45	3:45	10:22	6:19	6:22
7:11	3:44	3:44	10:21	6:18	6:21	7:11	3:44	3:44	10:21	6:18	6:21
7:12	3:43	3:43	10:20	6:17	6:20	7:12	3:43	3:43	10:20	6:17	6:20
7:13	3:42	3:42	10:19	6:16	6:19	7:13	3:42	3:42	10:19	6:16	6:19
7:14	3:41	3:41	10:18	6:15	6:18	7:14	3:41	3:41	10:18	6:15	6:18
7:15	3:40	3:40	10:17	6:14	6:17	7:15	3:40	3:40	10:17	6:14	6:17
7:16	3:39	3:39	10:16	6:13	6:16	7:16	3:39	3:39	10:16	6:13	6:16
7:17	3:38	3:38	10:15	6:12	6:15	7:17	3:38	3:38	10:15	6:12	6:15
7:18	3:37	3:37	10:14	6:11	6:14	7:18	3:37	3:37	10:14	6:11	6:14
7:19	3:36	3:36	10:13	6:10	6:13	7:19	3:36	3:36	10:13	6:10	6:13
7:20	3:35	3:35	10:12	6:09	6:12	7:20	3:35	3:35	10:12	6:09	6:12
7:21	3:34	3:34	10:11	6:08	6:11	7:21	3:34	3:34	10:11	6:08	6:11
7:22	3:33	3:33	10:10	6:07	6:10	7:22	3:33	3:33	10:10	6:07	6:10
7:23	3:32	3:32	10:09	6:06	6:09	7:23	3:32	3:32	10:09	6:06	6:09
7:24	3:31	3:31	10:08	6:05	6:08	7:24	3:31	3:31	10:08	6:05	6:08
7:25	3:30	3:30	10:07	6:04	6:07	7:25	3:30	3:30	10:07	6:04	6:07
7:26	3:29	3:29	10:06	6:03	6:06	7:26	3:29	3:29	10:06	6:03	6:06
7:27	3:28	3:28	10:05	6:02	6:05	7:27	3:28	3:28	10:05	6:02	6:05
7:28	3:27	3:27	10:04	6:01	6:04	7:28	3:27	3:27	10:04	6:01	6:04
7:29	3:26	3:26	10:03	6:00	6:03	7:29	3:26	3:26	10:03	6:00	6:03
7:30	3:25	3:25	10:02	5:59	6:02	7:30	3:25	3:25	10:02	5:59	6:02
7:31	3:24	3:24	10:01	5:58	6:01	7:31	3:24	3:24	10:01	5:58	6:01
7:32	3:23	3:23	10:00	5:57	6:00	7:32	3:23	3:23	10:00	5:57	6:00
7:33	3:22	3:22	9:59	5:56	5:59	7:33	3:22	3:22	9:59	5:56	5:59
7:34	3:21	3:21	9:58	5:55	5:58	7:34	3:21	3:21	9:58	5:55	5:58
7:35	3:20	3:20	9:57	5:54	5:57	7:35	3:20	3:20	9:57	5:54	5:57
7:36	3:19	3:19	9:56	5:53	5:56	7:36	3:19	3:19	9:56	5:53	5:56
7:37	3:18	3:18	9:55	5:52	5:55	7:37	3:18	3:18	9:55	5:52	5:55
7:38	3:17	3:17	9:54	5:51	5:54	7:38	3:17	3:17	9:54	5:51	5:54
7:39	3:16	3:16	9:53	5:50	5:53	7:39	3:16	3:16	9:53	5:50	5:53
7:40	3:15	3:15	9:52	5:49	5:52	7:40	3:15	3:15	9:52	5:49	5:52

WILLIAM COSGRAVE

Succeeded Collins as
President of Free State

Most recent portrait of William Cosgrave, who has succeeded the late Michael Collins as President of the Irish Free State.

JAPANESE BARRED
FROM CITIZENSHIP

Supreme Court Decides Naturalization Legal Only for Caucasian Race and Negroes.

Washington.—Japanese are not eligible to become American citizens. That is the decision of the United States Supreme Court, the highest tribunal in the land.

This ruling was based on the conclusion that the Naturalization act of June 20, 1906, and the revised statutes of the United States, section 2169, clearly limited those eligible to citizenship to members of the Caucasian race, and negroes.

The decision disposed of two cases brought by Takao Ozawa in Hawaii, and Takaki Yamashita and Charles Hiro Koko in the State of Washington. The latter were naturalized, but denied incorporation as a real estate firm on the ground that their naturalization was illegal.

In both these cases the lower Federal courts denied the claimants the citizenship they sought; but the Ozawa case when brought before the Ninth Circuit court of appeals, was suspended, and the court requested a decision from the Supreme Court.

The case of Ozawa has been pending for several years. It was learned by advices from Hawaii. The Japanese colony, accepting it as a test case, is believed to have given it considerable financial assistance.

This decision will also have a direct bearing upon the constitutionality of the California land laws, which are scheduled to be passed upon by the Supreme Court on November 27. Had the decision favored the Japanese, the whole structure of the alien laws of that state would have tumbled to the ground.

Among the points claimed by Ozawa was that he was "white" under the meaning of the law. This contention was based upon an assertion that Solicitor General Beck had expressed the belief that the Ainu tribe, from which Ozawa claimed descent, bore the characteristic marks of the Caucasian race. This the Supreme Court, in effect, denied.

WORLD'S NEWS IN
CONDENSED FORM

SANTIAGO—Aid rushed to 8,500 homeless and destitute in Chilean earthquake area.

NEW YORK—Healer in parish of St. Luke's tells of miraculous cures by laying on of hands.

WASHINGTON, Pa.—Unofficial election returns were upset when the official count in the Forty-sixth State Senatorial District showed G. B. Sprowls (Dem.) winner by one vote. Col. J. H. Barnett (Rep.) was returned the victor in the unofficial count. A total of 25,531 votes were cast, the official count showing Sprowls 12,766 and Barnett 12,765.

PHILADELPHIA—W. C. T. U. convention lauds California for going dry.

ATLANTIC CITY—Governor Miller and Al Smith hold secret conference at Seaview Golf Club.

CONSTANTINOPLE—Entire Christian population of Asia Minor reported to fight. Kemalists forbid export of gold from the country.

DUBLIN—Irish warfare is entering new phase of terror and incendiarism by republicans, seized correspondence intimates. Public meetings held for Mary MacSwiney, who continues on hunger strike.

BERLIN—Chancellor Wirth of Germany making desperate effort to save government by reconstructing his cabinet to placate Peoples party and Socialists.

BOSTON—Massachusetts Commission on Mental Diseases to institute full inquiry into commitment of Dorothy Gordon, heiress, to an insane asylum by her guardian.

NEW YORK—American ships changing to foreign registry will have to agree not to engage in liquor traffic or pursue activities detrimental to the American merchant marine. Shipping Board stipulates.

Forty black boxes valued at \$15,000 were stolen from the farm of V. J. Todd at Easton, Mo. The thieves entered a pen where the boxes were, about a quarter mile from the house, and killed and carried away the animals, leaving no trace of their identity so far as has yet been learned.

'QUAKE DEATHLIST
AT LEAST 1,000

Waters of Pacific Recede, Then Are Hurl'd Back to Engulf Chilean Populace.

WARSHIPS ESCAPE TO OPEN

Scientists Point to Passage of Sun Spot and Terrible Heat—Big Waves Rise and Ebb—Cause Death and Destruction.

Santiago, Chile.—Chile's earthquake catastrophe is now revealed in even greater magnitude than first reports indicated. It is estimated that at least 1,000 are dead and many thousands are in distress, needing food and shelter.

In addition to heavy casualties of dead and injured at Copiapo and Coquimbo, it was reported that 500 were killed at Valparaiso and the surrounding district. Valparaiso was virtually destroyed and the survivors are in a desperate condition. It seems certain that there have been casualties in other towns and villages around Copiapo, to the south, concerning which no news is yet available.

Already twenty-four bodies have been recovered at Coquimbo, where it is known there are 100 or more dead. At Channalari a number were killed by falling houses.

It was earthquake and great sea waves combined that accounted for the vast destruction in the provinces of Antofagasta, Atacama and Coquimbo. The movement of the ocean is described as phenomenal. It gave evidence of a terrific disturbance in the bed of the Pacific itself. There must have been rents torn in the bed of the sea that immense quantities of water were sucked through, causing a tremendous recession of the waters along the Chilean coast.

Several times the ocean swept outward and came back in the shape of a great wave, flooding the seaports and in some instances sweeping away the waterfront. The violent effects of these waves were felt from Antofagasta, on the north, to Valdivia, on the south, covering about sixteen degrees of latitude, or more than 1,200 miles.

All types of craft were swept on shore, wrecked or left high and dry, and at scores of small ports wharves and quays were destroyed. Chilean naval vessels in the harbor at Talcahuano, about 300 miles south of Valparaiso, when they felt the force of the waters, slipped their cables and steamed to the open sea.

The report of the Seismological Institute says that the apparent focus of the earthquake was 200 kilometers from Santiago, the intensity of the movement was recorded between numbers eight and nine of the official scale, which runs up to twelve. The total duration was three hours forty minutes and the estimated radius 1,200 kilometers in a transversal direction to the Andes.

The Meteorological Institute says that the earthquake coincided with the passage of a sun spot over the central meridian of the sun. The earthquake commenced at the termination of a day of abnormal heat. The sun spot referred to made its appearance on November 3 and was the largest observed this year.

President Alessandri has ordered the various government departments to take all measures possible for the relief of the sufferers.

Valparaiso, Chile.—A curious feature of the earthquake was the great wave which occurred two hours later, indicating a terrific disturbance beneath the Pacific. The waters were first sucked away from the coast and then hurled back. This phenomenon was repeated five times at Antofagasta before the equilibrium of the sea was restored. There was a similar occurrence at other points.

Rear Admiral Martin, director of the navy meteorological service, discussing the earthquake, said it was significant that it occurred just as the conjunction of Mercury and Jupiter and Neptune and the sun were approaching. The conjunction of Mercury and Jupiter occurred at 2:30 Saturday morning and the other some hours afterward.

REVERSE FOR DRY NAVY

Seizure of Boats on Great Lakes Without Warrant Forbidden.

Detroit.—The Federal prohibition "navy" operating in the Detroit River suffered a reverse when United States Commissioner H. Stanley Hurd handed down an opinion that seizure of motorboats suspected of carrying liquor from Canada is illegal unless with a search warrant. Prohibition heads had contended that to obtain warrants in each case would greatly hamper their work.

TURKISH MASSACRE FEARED

General Harrington Urging British Government to Hasten Conference Constantinople.—Constantinople may be likened to a vast powder magazine, which the British are striving in the face of growing difficulties to keep from ignition. General Harrington is urging the home Government to hasten the peace conference as the best means of avoiding an open rupture. He believes the Turks should be held in leash until the Lausanne meeting begins.

Tired of school life and a victim of a desire to travel, Elmer Porter, 15, student at Ipswich high school in Rowell, Mass., fell into the hands of Portland, police as he journeyed on his way to visit an uncle in Vashburn. He started from Rowell without a penny, he said but only walked about a mile because of the kindness of motorists.

GEORGE OF GREECE

Followed His Father
In a Difficult Job

George II, King of Greece, son of Constantine, who abdicated in his favor. As crown prince he had the title of duke of Sparta. He is thirty-two years old and a student and athlete. This is his latest portrait.

TURK DANGER GROWS
AS POWERS DISAGREE

Believed Military Proclamation Might Prove Spark in Powder Magazine.

London.—The minutiae of diplomacy may start a conflagration in the Far East. There is no essential difference between the British and French attitudes, according to the best information on both sides. But the desire of Lord Curzon, British Foreign Secretary, to pin down Premier Poincare of France to an assurance that the Lausanne conference will not provide another incident like Chanak, whence the French forces were withdrawn at a critical moment, together with M. Poincare's determination to go to Lausanne with a free hand, and the consequent delay of the conference, is making the situation every moment more dangerous in Constantinople.

The news from there tonight is that, while all the allied generals seem to have shown the Turks that it is the better part of valor to be discreet for the moment, such discretion may vanish when some incident provokes the strained tempers of either side any day.

It is still not clear to official circles here just what difference arose between Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles Harrington and the other allied generals or commissioners about propagating military law. From the conversation in both French and British quarters here, however, it is obvious that Gen. Harrington was much more willing to take a strong line against the Turks over disorders in Constantinople than were the others.

The Turks actually are in possession of all normal functions in Constantinople. The police, customs guards, and even the Sultan's bodyguard are now all devoted Nationalists, most of them more or less effectively armed. It is also known that Constantinople is well filled with Kemalists, who have infiltrated from Asia Minor in all sorts of guises.

LATEST EVENTS
AT WASHINGTON

American Legion Legislative Committee official says the election killed off soldiers' bonus opponents and assure bonus legislation.

Washington hears that French naval treaty opponents will make Ambassador Jaserand object of attack. Budget Bureau recommends 30 per cent increase in appropriation for Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

President Harding, facing defeat of the ship subsidy bill, is considering drastic changes to meet the Democratic attack in special session of Congress.

Senator McCormick writes to Senator Lodge virtually demanding progressive dominance in senate.

Governor Preuss, of Minnesota, attributes political upheaval to failure of congress to heed demands of the West.

Representative Frear, of Wisconsin, in a new letter to Secretary Mellon, attacks the tax returns of the Standard Oil of New Jersey.

Soldier bonus probably will be put through at next regular session of congress. Majorities in both houses will be sufficient to pass it over the President's veto.

Former President Wilson, in address to Armistice Day visitors, predicts United States yet will join League of Nations. Mr. Morgenthau spoke for the visitors.

Movements are developing to attempt the overthrow of Lodge's majority leadership in the senate and to substitute a leader acceptable to the Western insurgent element; also to substitute a leader acceptable to the house instead of Gillett and to block the administration's legislative program until some pet measures of the dissatisfied congressmen are acted on.

Miss Edna Beard of Orange, Vt., was elected senator from Orange county. In Chelsea the county seat, Miss Beard received 104 votes to 15 for F. H. Bickford of Bradford, whose name was written in. There was no Democratic candidate. Miss Beard was representative from Orange two years ago and has been on the local school board.

WETS IN DRIVE
ON CONGRESS

Campaign Along Lines Similar to Methods That Brought Prohibition After Many Years.

EARLY MOVE IN HOUSE

Test Votes to Spot Members Against Whom a Fight Will Be Made—Intensive Struggle For a Modified Dry Act.

Washington.—With both wets and dries claiming gains in Congress, the forces working for a modification of the Volstead act are laying plans. It was learned, involving a definite campaign to be conducted along lines similar to those, which, after years of struggle, brought success for the cause of prohibition. The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment and kindred organizations, it was stated, beginning with the new Congress, will use the same tactics in seeking dampness that the Anti-Saloon League used in putting over the dry law.

Test votes on everything possible connected with prohibition will be the central aim of the wets, with a view of literally dragging into one fold or the other every member, thereby spoiling those against whom the wets' fight is to be concentrated. This was the method used by the Anti-Saloon League in its long battle, and National Secretary G. C. Hinckley of the Association Against Prohibition and other wet leaders believe it can be used with equal success for their cause.

Everything now points to an early attempt in the House at least to strike a division on the liquor issue. In the meanwhile there is nothing upon which to base an intelligent statement of how the complexion of the new Congress on this question compares with the present one, inasmuch as the Anti-Saloon League claims the wets have lost three votes in the Senate and in the House they will have seventy-eight less than a majority, while the wets claim they will have control of the House through a gain of eighty votes.

One of the first tests may come when the appropriation for enforcement comes up. Another opportunity may be presented through the soldiers' bonus bill which Representative Fred Britten, of Illinois, has announced he will introduce. It provides for paying the bonus through legalization of light wines and beer. Representative John Philip Hill, of Maryland, one of the wet leaders in the lower house, also has pending several bills designed to modify the Volstead act.

Efforts by officials of the Anti-Saloon League to belittle the election results in connection with state referendums for modification of the Volstead act were challenged by the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment.

Referring to the statement of Wayne B. Wheeler, counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, that in Illinois the "organized dry voters" did not vote either way on the beer proposal, G. C. Hinckley, national secretary of the association, said:

"As a matter of fact, the statement attributed to Mr. Wheeler is a thorough keeping with the tactics of the Anti-Saloon League in all of the fights for prohibition enforcement laws in the states. In every instance it has fought against any state action that would place the issue squarely before the voters."

"In Illinois it was a question of a declaration of public policy on the part of the people, as follows: 'Shall the existing state and Federal prohibitory laws be modified so as to permit the manufacture, sale and transportation of beer and light wines for home consumption?'"

"If Mr. Wheeler feels that a verdict in that state of approximately 600,000 to 200,000 is no 'real test of sentiment' he is entitled to that view. The instructions of the Anti-Saloon League to the Illinois dries not to vote are, nevertheless, in line with its consistent policy of evading the issue."

"Mr. Wheeler is quoted as saying that the defeat of the proposed enforcement codes in Massachusetts and California represents no loss, inasmuch as there are no enforcement codes in those states."

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Dalley, a middle-aged couple, and the family cat, were found dead in the bedroom of their home in Malden, Mass. They had been asphyxiated by gas from a partly open jet in the kitchen. The medical examiner said the case was one of accident or carelessness.

Teach Children To Use
Cuticura Soap

Because it is best for their tender skins. Help it now and then with touches of Cuticura Ointment applied to first signs of redness or roughness. Cuticura Talcum is also excellent for children.

"He who saves, serves three—
himself, his family and his future"

Savings Bank of Newport, Newport, R. I.

DEPOSITS

October 20, 1922 October 20, 1921
\$12,769,580.84 \$12,180,588.75

Increase \$588,992.09

INTEREST 4 1-2 PER CENT PER ANNUM

THE MAN WHO ACCOMPLISHES

something big by accident often lacks endurance. The world expects him to repeat, but he hasn't the reserve power.

By depositing regularly with The Industrial Trust Company, you soon acquire a habit that will build financial strength.

4 Per Cent. Interest paid on Participation Accounts

Money deposited on or before the 15th of any month, draws interest from the 1st of that month.

THE INDUSTRIAL TRUST
COMPANY

NEWPORT (OFFICE WITH NEWPORT TRUST COMPANY)

EVERY ARTICLE SOLD IS MADE OF THE FARMHOUSE

SIMON KOSCHNY'S SONS

Manufacturing Confectioners

232 Thames Street

Branch, 16 Broadway

NEWPORT, R. I.

CHOCOLATS A SPECIALTY MARZIPAN CONFECTION

All Chocolate Goods are made of Walter Baker Chocolate Covering

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CAKES A SPECIALTY

INDIVIDUAL ICES AND SHERBETS

CHOICE CANDIES MADE DAILY

TELEPHONE CONNECTION

IT HAPPENED IN
NEW ENGLAND

Items Gleaned From All Parts
of New England

Raymond A. Carr, 13, was accidentally shot and killed by Dennis Aspinwall when gunning at Limerick, Me. They were firing at a target when Aspinwall's rifle went off the bullet entering Carr's neck.

Abram Everett, of Worcester, Mass., cast his 72nd State ballot and went on record as Worcester's oldest voter at the recent election. He has voted for 18 Presidents. He celebrated his 94th anniversary Nov. 14.

Boston school teachers won their referendum for equal pay with men employed in the same duties, but it was only after a fight that vied in intensity, from the teachers' viewpoint at least, with that between Gaston and Lodge.

The Rev. Joseph Walker, 72, pastor of Windsor, Mass., Congregational church who was recently exonerated by the North Adams court on charges of being father of the child of one of the church choir singers, has resigned his pulpit.

Miss Sadie A. Loomis, nurse, leaped from the fourth story of the apartment house, 108 Sherman st., Portland to the roof of an adjoining building, then fell into the yard sustaining fractures of both wrists, bruises and internal injuries.

Morgan Gardner Bulkeley, former United States senator, former Governor of Connecticut, former mayor of Hartford and president of the Aetna Life Insurance Company since 1879, died at his home in Hartford, Ct., after a three weeks' illness. He was 84 years old. Besides being prominent for many years in politics and business he was further noted for his connections with sporting enterprises, having been the first president of the National Baseball League, and for more than 30 years an official of the National Trotting Association.

A frantic search for Morris Emery, Sleep Falls, Me., was ended when the man was found plodding along on the road between Brownfield and Fryburg, dust covered and weary. He had steadfastly refused rides from motorists by searching parties, and was weakened by lack of food. Emery could give no reason for his hike. A nervous breakdown is held responsible for his state of mind.

Request for \$105,000 to build sheds on the State Pier was made by Henry F. Merrill, commissioner, and Ralph O. Brewster, Senator, before Gov. Baxter and other members of the Budget Committee. They also showed that \$70,000 is needed for maintenance and operating expenses, income being estimated at \$25,000. The sheds in rentals, it was explained, will bring in \$19,000 more.

Edward J. Coughlin, 39, no home, got another state farm sentence for drunkenness. Coughlin has been before the Cambridge courts 40 times since 1908. All except one of the complaints was for drunkenness. The exception was for larceny, and records show that he was intoxicated when he committed the theft. He has received 12 sentences to the state farm, and has served about two years in all at this institution.

5 CONFESS 108 MURDERS

Moscow Robbers Tell of One Case in Which They Killed 18.

Moscow.—Five men arrested by the Moscow police admit murdering 108 men, women and children, their motive being robbery. In one instance 18 persons attending a birthday party were killed. In another an entire family of eight were murdered, and in others the robbers took the lives of four or five persons at the same time, so that no witness was left to tell the tale of horror.

GIRL'S HEARSE KILLS BROTHER

Undertaker Runs Down Child at Parents' Home.

Watertown, Mass.—An undertaker called to the home of George F. Breen to make arrangements for the burial of Lillian Breen, 8 years old, drove his automobile past his destination and struck and fatally injured the dead girl's baby brother, George, two and one-half years old.

The undertaker was not blamed by either the police or the family for the accident.

The Flip of a Coin

By CORONA REMINGTON

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"Just once more. One, two, three. Count, Evelyn, dear."

Barbara Collingworth placed the three little fingers over the keys and hummed the tune encouragingly.

"There, that will do," she said a moment later. "Remember eight more measures of the 'Flower Path' for Tuesday and tell mamma you've been a very good little girl."

"Oh, wait a second; I wonder whether there isn't one puffy marshmallow in the candy jar."

Almost wistfully Barbara watched the dancing little figure as, a moment later, it skipped down the front walk and out of the gate. Her mother heart went out to every one of the forty-odd children in her classes, but Evelyn was her favorite, her fairy child.

That evening after dinner as Barbara sat reading the paper to her mother, her heart gave a sudden jump as her eyes scanned an announcement: "Newton to Have New Music Teacher. Next Friday Prof. Raymond Valentine, pupil of the late Karl Forester, will open a studio over Philip's drug store. Professor Valentine is well known in metropolitan music circles and will teach the Ruckmahoff method."

A look of pain stole into Barbara's eyes as she glanced at her invalid mother and wondered what would happen to her if the forty little boys and girls flocked over to the new teacher. Ever since she had graduated at Carson College of Music she had been the only teacher in Newton. She had taught well, she knew that she had, the parents were pleased with their children's progress and each spring, when she gave her pupils' recital at the Masonic hall, the whole town turned out in mass for the event. Now this new teacher had come well-equipped with all the tricks of the

prayed for composure. She thanked heaven for this chance to pull herself together.

"But that isn't what I came here for," she said after a pause, attempting a laugh. "I—I came to say that if you ever need an assistant—"

But the man did not hear what she was saying. With a jerk he had turned her toward the window and was staring at her face.

"Good Lord! Barbara, it can't be you! You here with me again. Now I've got you this time. I'll never let you go!"

She struggled for a moment, then submitted to his trembling caresses.

"But why are you Raymond Valentine?" she asked after a while, her curiosity reasserting itself. "You used to be Sydney Thomas when you taught me in New York."

"Yes, but I thought I'd rather be inconspicuous. I'm only here for the winter, getting over pneumonia. For three years I've hated every woman on the globe," he continued, going back to the subject.

"Oh, Sydney, I never dreamed you cared so much, and then when you went out with the Martin violinist girl I nearly died of jealousy. That was the end. I gave you up and tried to forget."

"And to think that I only did it to bring you around!"

"Yes, but it doesn't always work that way," she said quietly. "It more often makes a load of trouble and misunderstanding."

"And to think that it was actually a flip of the coin whether I'd go to Newton or Madisonville this winter. Heads were Newton and tails Madisonville. Heads it was."

"Why shouldn't Providence overrule the flipping of a coin as well as the fall of a sparrow?" asked Barbara soberly.

"I believe it does, dear, and what tiny, insignificant events are often the turning points in our lives!"

"Like the flip of a coin, for instance?" she smiled.

"Like the flip of a coin," he answered joyfully.

ABANDONED MINE HIS HOME

Negro Said to Have Lived for Twenty Years in Cave Near Cripple Creek, Colo.

The cave man of the Rockies has been discovered in the hills west of Cripple Creek, Colo., in the person of a negro, eighty-seven years old. For a score of years the negro, a former slave, has led virtually a hermit life, making his abode in an underground tunnel of a hillside facing Mount Pisgah, two miles west of Cripple Creek. The tunnel, blasted from solid rock by some early-day gold prospector, burrows into the mountain for a distance of more than forty feet. The subterranean home of the aged cave man is dark as a dungeon and only about three feet high its entire distance. The negro does all his cooking over a stone fire at the entrance to the cave and has to crawl on his hands and knees into the dark passage by the light of a candle to reach his bed. The cave man says he was born in North Carolina and was reared in slavery. Nearly 30 years ago he went West. In the boom days of Cripple Creek he prospected for a time in the "greatest gold camp in the world," but had little success, and 20 years ago he forsook the "hurry-burly of the wicked world" to become the original "Cave Man of the Rockies."—Montreal Family Herald.

Duty.

Bribed by gifts of a new frock, a much-coveted doll and a few other wanted articles, four-year-old Harriet had consented to serve as flower girl for the wedding of an aunt whom she loved dearly. The day of the wedding rehearsals came and Harriet, in accord with instructions, took her place in the wedding party; the flower girl and the bridesmaids were to walk from the vestry-door down the center aisle to the vestibule to meet the others, Harriet by this plan leading. Being a sturdy little maid she travels with a quick step and she started the wedding march in an even faster tempo than customary. "Oh, no," called her mother, "not so fast, daughter." A look of scorn from Harriet and this reply: "Well, the faster I walk the quicker I get it over."

Novelist's Bad "Break."

Novelists should be careful and accept all appreciate for its esthetic make queer slips. They seem to be especially hazy about the moon, which they all appreciate for its esthetic and romantic value, but which some of them understand in no other relation. A recent novel by one of the cleverest of English women writers describes the heroine as gazing absorbed at a new moon, "a rim of silver rising slowly through the trees." As the new moon always rises when the sun is high in the heavens and cannot be seen at all until, at sunset, it stands well to the west of the zenith, the heroine had good reason to gaze with "wide eyes" at the phenomenon she saw.—Youth's Companion.

Blocked.

Magistrate.—The police say that you and your wife had some words. Prisoner.—I had some, but didn't get a chance to use them.—London Tit-Bits.

Peculiar Well.

The attention of the geological survey has been called to a peculiar well in Ohio, and has caused an investigation to be made of it. It appears that the well produces both fresh and salt water through two separate pumps. The explanation proves to be very simple. Two water-bearing beds, confined between layers of limestone, occur at this point, one above the other. The pipe of the fresh-water pump taps the upper vein at a depth of 16 feet. The pipe of the salt-water pump touches the lower vein at a depth of 35 feet; and the brine, being heavier than the fresh water, does not mix with it, but remains at the bottom.

\$1,441,436 A YEAR'S DISASTER RELIEF COST

Red Cross Aided 145,000 Victims in United States—Losses Total \$30,000,000.

Seventy-two disasters, with hundreds reported killed and injured, and more than 145,000 either homeless or requiring assistance, called for emergency relief measures and the expenditure of \$1,441,436.33 by the American Red Cross during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, according to a statement based on the forthcoming annual report of the Red Cross. The greatest toll of life was taken by hurricane and tornado, while the overwhelming of rivers, the breaking of dams and torrential rains drove the greatest number of people from their homes. The property loss was estimated at more than \$30,000,000.

The year's disasters reported included twenty-six floods, nineteen tornadoes, fifteen fires, four epidemics, two theatre collapses, two shipwrecks (one an airship), and a bridge collapse, mine explosion, railway collision, and a drought. Of the floods in the United States that at San Antonio, Texas, caused the greatest property loss, \$3,000,000 and the high mark of fatalities, 100, while the flood in the vicinity of Vicksburg and Natchez, Miss., forced 31,000 persons from their homes.

A National Calamity

In the Red Cross disaster relief records there will probably remain for many years one calamity which touched nearly every state with a sense of horror and of loss. This was the distressing collapse of the roof of the Knickerbocker Theatre in Washington, D. C., resulting in ninety-six deaths and 125 persons injured. Situated in the center of the beautiful Northwest residential section, this motion picture theatre was patronized by many persons of prominence both in the official and civil life of the National Capital, whose family and personal connections radiated out over the entire country. The horror was intensified by a terrific snowstorm, which, though it retarded, did not block Red Cross relief.

Airship Crash Finds Aid at Hand

The crash and destruction of the U. S. Army's large airship Roma in Virginia last February with the loss of 34 officers and men and 11 injured, was the first disaster of its kind to call for Red Cross relief in this country. The suddenness of the accident tested the preparedness of the organization and of the Chapter at Hampton, Va., but the response was immediate and relief furnished the survivors, also funds for the expenses of relatives of the dead, who came from long distances to claim their own.

In the year's overseas record for aid rendered by the Red Cross are two fires in the Philippines, one in Manila, which destroyed 1,000 homes, with a loss of \$1,600,000 and 5,000 persons made homeless, the other at Tonkin, which drove 3,000 from their dwellings. In medical relief that was quick and effective the smallpox epidemic in San Domingo, which had a total of 22,000 cases with 225 deaths in a single day, tested the readiness of the Red Cross for action, and the same can be said of the San Domingo hurricane, which killed 12 persons and reduced the homes of 132 persons to wreckage. A flood in San Salvador, with a death toll of 50 and 2,000 refugees, was also effectively handled by the local Chapter of the American Red Cross.

Relief Machinery Perfected

The year has seen the further perfection of disaster relief administrative measures in every field of American Red Cross activity, and that the work may be carried on to still greater accomplishments the American Red Cross is appealing for widespread renewal of membership during the annual Roll Call, to be conducted this year from Armistice Day (November 11) to, and including, Thanksgiving Day (November 30).

Red Cross Roll Call Heard World Around

The Annual Roll Call of the American Red Cross for registration of the membership for 1923 will begin on Armistice Day, November 11, and close on Thanksgiving Day, November 30. The ground work for this stupendous task of re-enrolling the membership throughout the world has been laid in a plan for the first complete and comprehensive system of registration of the Red Cross membership in all its 3,300 active Chapters at home and abroad.

An important feature of the round-the-world Roll Call campaign will be a universal effort to re-enlist the service of war-time Red Cross workers in the peace program by their participation in the Roll Call. In this way the vast army of volunteers will once more affiliate with the work of the Red Cross in its manifold phases. Co-operation also has been assured by Government and private maritime interests in a deep-sea Roll Call that is designed to reach every member or potential member in every part of the world who may be en voyage or temporarily in any port.

Thousands of Chapters will adopt the home canvass plan of enrollment which originated in Pittsburgh, where last year it resulted in a membership increase of 50 per cent. All records in this year's campaign will be kept on standard size cards to be filed by each Chapter for future use.

Getting It Out of His System.

"Where are those cool nights you advertised?" "Just wait," said the proprietor of a summer hotel, confidently, "they'll be along."

"Sure," snarled the guest, "but if it's winter you are thinking about, I won't be here."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

RED CROSS PUTS UP \$9,739,872

Year's Budget Stresses Relief and Services at Home and Overseas.

MILLIONS FOR VETERAN AID

Over \$3,000,000 Allotted to the Disabled—Foreign Work Lessens.

Washington.—Expenditures totaling \$9,739,872.47 for carrying through its program of services and relief during the fiscal year in the United States and overseas are authorized in the budget of the American Red Cross, effective July 1, 1922. This total is \$2,735,975 less than the expenditures for the last fiscal year, when disbursements reached \$12,475,847.63. It is announced at National Headquarters in a statement emphasizing the necessity of continued support of the organization by enrollment during the annual Roll Call, November 11-November 30 inclusive. This total for the budget is exclusive of the large financial operations of the 3,300 active Red Cross Chapters, which, it is estimated, will more than double the total.

War Veterans Have First Call

First call on Red Cross funds is for the disabled ex-service men, of whom 27,487 were receiving treatment from the Government on June 1 last. This work for veterans and their families in a wide variety of service that the Government is not authorized to render and for which it has neither funds nor facilities has the call, on \$3,030,022.00 during the current year, or about \$360,000 more than was expended last year for soldier service. Adding the funds disbursed in this humanitarian work of physical reconstruction following the World War by the Chapters throughout the country will approximate a total for the current year approaching \$10,000,000. This work, in the opinion of the Surgeon General's office, will not reach its peak before 1926.

Through its Chapters the American Red Cross is equipped to find the individual ex-service man, help him in his problems and difficulties, provide immediately for his necessities, and open the way for him to the Government compensation and aid to which he is entitled. The extension of this work to the families of such men proves to them that the Red Cross has lost none of its sympathy nor will to service manifested in wartime. Similarly the service goes out to the men still in the Army and Navy, 11,037 of whom were under treatment in Government hospitals on June 1, 1922.

Greater Domestic Program

This year—after five years of constructive effort during the war and after the armistice—brings with it a greater responsibility for domestic service to the American Red Cross. The budget for foreign operations, however, totals \$3,401,000, but of this amount \$1,834,000 is for medical relief and hospital supplies for Russia, which is a part of the gift made by the American Red Cross in 1921 to the Russian famine relief work of the American Relief Administration program. The child health service in Europe continues, moreover, and \$631,000 is appropriated for this work undertaken in 1920. Other items in the stringently diminished foreign program include \$200,000 to support the League of Red Cross Societies, \$22,000 for nurses' training schools instituted by the Red Cross abroad, and \$600,000 for liquidation of the general Red Cross foreign relief program.

Prepared for Emergencies

For disaster relief the Red Cross has set aside \$750,000, and for emergencies in Chapter work \$500,000 to be available for domestic, insular and foreign demands. This is more than \$393,000 above last year's expenditures. For service and assistance to the 3,300 Chapters and their branches \$1,233,000 is provided by the National organization.

Other budget items of importance in the domestic program include \$200,000 for assistance to other organizations and education institutions for training Red Cross nurses and workers; \$190,000 for Roll Call assistance furnished to Chapters; \$100,000 for unforeseen contingencies.

Of the total budget less than \$500,000 is allotted for management in the National organization. No cash estimate, of course, is possible to weigh the value of the service by volunteers in the Chapters.

THE RED CROSS SUPPLEMENTS GOVERNMENT SERVICE BY MEETING THE PARTICULAR NEEDS OF THE INDIVIDUAL EX-SERVICE MAN. THIS WORK CANNOT GO ON UNLESS YOU SUPPORT IT WITH YOUR MEMBERSHIP DOLLAR. PAY UP TODAY

Truth in Italian Proverb. When children are little they make our heads ache; when grown, our hearts.—Italian Proverb.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

HISTORY'S MYSTERIES

WHO WAS JAMES ORD?

THE public life of the man whose name was concealed under the palpable alias of "James Ord," commenced when this strange character was sent to Georgetown college, in Washington, with the statement by his guardian, Captain Ord, that "if you had your rights in England you would be some one the very mention of whose name would cause every head to bend. God forgive those who have wronged you, my boy!"

In order to remain close by his charge, the elder Ord secured a position in the Washington navy yard, but it was noted that the allowance which he was able to make to the boy who passed as his nephew, was out of all proportion to his salary as a master mechanic. Young Ord remembered little of his life abroad—though there seemed to be a hazy recollection of a tall and stately woman, sad-faced and dressed in the most expensive of fabrics, who had visited him at intervals during his childhood. In later years, however, he had spent the major portion of his time traveling with his "uncle," and it was only when they came to Washington that the pair settled down for any appreciable period.

Before the youth concluded his schooling at Georgetown college Captain Ord was taken ill, and, after a sickness as brief as it was mysterious, died while trying to tell the boy the secret of his parentage. "James," he gasped, "I have sworn not to do so, but I must tell you that your father was—" and here a fit of coughing seized him, which prevented his disclosure of the mystery.

Upon investigation of his guardian's papers, Ord discovered that the man had not been his uncle, but was merely a common sailor in the British navy, who, through the exercise of some political influence, had been given this post of dockyard inspector under the Spanish crown. The younger Ord's supply of funds continued unabated and he placed himself under the tutelage of a Maryland priest, who, in addition to teaching him, assisted in the search for the truth concerning his parentage. This search led to the conclusion, unsupported by any direct documentary evidence, that he was the son of George IV. of England, born while that monarch was prince of Wales, his mother being Marie Anne Smythe Fitzherbert, whom George had married in 1785.

When Ord was well on in life, he wrote to Mrs. Fitzherbert, but was unable to obtain a reply from her, although he died in the firm belief that she was his mother. This contention was also accepted by the Jesuit fathers of Georgetown college, who, in the centenary history of the institution, mentioned the name of "James Ord, son of George IV." in its list of alumni.

After various adventures in America, including a trip to the far West in search of gold and the accumulation of a considerable fortune on the Pacific coast, Ord was appointed to the bench, and returned to Washington, where he built a handsome home on Pennsylvania avenue. Later, however, he moved to Omaha, where he died at the age of thirty-seven, still strong in the belief that the long-delayed unveiling of Mrs. Fitzherbert's private papers would clear up the mystery which surrounded his birth. These papers formed part of a mysterious packet which Mrs. Fitzherbert, upon her deathbed, requested might be placed in a vault in Coventry, London, to remain there until such time as the reigning sovereign of Great Britain might see fit to have them publicly opened.

The seal was finally broken in 1905, by order of Edward VII, but, while the marriage certificate of George, prince of Wales, and the pretty widow was discovered, none of the other documents contained any reference to children alleged to have been born of the union. "James Ord," therefore, must continue to rank with Rasputin, Hauser, the dauphin, the man in the iron mask and the other unsolved riddles of history.

Lincoln's Popular Phrases.

The expression in President Lincoln's Gettysburg speech, "government of the people, by the people, for the people," is a literary gem which for several centuries had passed unnoticed until thus used by him, an exchange says.

In the preface of the first complete translation of the Bible in the English language known as the Wycliffe Bible, there is the following: "The Bible is for the government of the people, by the people and for the people." The date of this is, according to Encyclopedia Britannica, about 1382, but cannot be later than the time of Wycliffe's death in 1384. This same authority credits him with being "the founder of English prose literature." This same expression from the Standard dictionary, under the word "government."

Modern Stars.

Jim—I see that we have quite a bunch of woman football players at this formal dance.

Oscar—How come?

Jim—Look them over. There's Molly, a fullback, dressed out down to her waist; then there's Margaret, a halfback, just a trifle more modest. Oh, yes, there's Virginia, the quarterback, she hasn't apparently had a coming out party yet.

Too Much Loose Talk

By the blessing of the upright the city is exalted, but it is overthrown by the mouth of the wicked.—Solomon.

Weights of Precious Stones. The ruby is the heaviest of precious stones. Next comes the garnet, topaz and diamond, in the order named.

HISTORY'S MYSTERIES

MOUNTAIN MEADOW MASSACRE

ONE of the little known chapters of American history—an episode which is cloaked in mystery even to-day—concerns itself with the massacre of a party of emigrants, which took place near Mountain Meadow, in Utah, in September, 1857, and for participation in which John D. Lee was executed some twenty years later.

About a hundred and forty men, women and children were crossing the continent at the time, on their way from Missouri to the coast, and stopped in Mountain Meadow, about 830 miles west of Salt Lake City, to rest their horses and to permit the members of the party to recuperate from the strain of their journey up to this point. Familiar with the dangers of cross-country travel, they arranged their wagons in a circle with the women and children inside, and the men taking turns at watching for signs of a possible attack. Two days passed without any indication of trouble, and the emigrants were on the point of setting out on the next portion of their trip when their outposts reported that apparently hostile Indians had made their appearance at a number of points nearby.

Little by little the enemy's accounts crept closer, and then, as one of the Missourians forced the issue by holding up his hand as a signal for a peaceful conference, the sharp crack of a rifle shot made it plain that the Indians were intent upon an attack, rather than a parley or the exchange of goods. Hardly an hour of the encounter had passed, however, before it became plain that fully half of the hostile force were not Indians, but whites—Mormons who had joined forces with the redskins in order to effect an extermination of the visitors who, they feared, would undermine their influence in this section of the country.

The combination of Indian cunning and a constant stream of ammunition supplied by the whites, was almost too much for the little band of emigrants, but, having been careful to pitch their camp in a spot which commanded all the available approaches, they stood by their guns and resisted the siege for four full days and nights. Finally, on the fifth day, they left the shelter of their wagons under the promise of protection by John D. Lee, a Mormon bishop and Indian agent. Within the hour, however, all the adults and children over seven years of age had been slaughtered in cold blood, and 17 of the younger children were then distributed among Mormon families, but were afterwards restored to their relatives through the action of the government.

When, after an investigation of the matter by officials of the War department, Lee was arrested and charged with murder, he implicated a number of the highest officials in the Mormon church in his confession of treachery, claiming that Brigham Young himself had full knowledge of the intended massacre, and had taken no steps to prevent it.

"Governor Young told me," declared Lee, "that if I would stand up and shoulder full responsibility for the affair, it would be a feather in my cap; some day, and that I should achieve celestial salvation, but he added that the man who shrunk from a responsibility of this kind would be certain to be consigned to Hades forever."

Despite his confession, and the manifest evidence that he was far from being alone in the laying of the plans for the "cold-blooded massacre," Lee was executed on March 23, 1877, twenty years later. Government investigators developed clearly the fact that Lee had been only a cat's paw in the whole matter, but when they attempted to place the blame where it belonged, they were frustrated at every turn by the far-flung machinery of the Mormon church.

The identity of the real leaders in the Mountain Meadow massacre has never been definitely decided, and contemporary historians state that Lee would never have been convicted had it not been for the fact that he had been ostracized by the Mormon church, Brigham Young having instructed his adherents to facilitate the progress of this prosecution, for reasons best known to themselves.

Tracing Bees in Australia.

Some interesting facts concerning native bee hunters come from Australia.

Wild bees' nests are usually well hidden, and the flight of the bees being too fast for the eye to follow, the aborigines have devised various ingenious methods of tracing them.

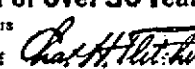
One way is to watch the bees gathering pollen, and then, when a honey-laden bee alights on a flower, to place a piece of white feather-down, moistened with gum, on the underside of its body. The native eye can then follow the bee's homeward journey.

A white beekeeper on the south coast of New South Wales is little behind the natives in cunning. His method is to watch bees drinking at a pool. If they fly away slowly, and at no great height, he knows that a nest is close at hand; if they fly fast and high the nest is likely to be miles away.

Penetrating.

Percy—I'm sure my eloquence penetrated your father's mind. Peggy—Yes, papa said he was dreadfully bored.

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HOW

HEAT IS WASTED THROUGH PAIRTY FURNACE SYSTEM.

"In heating houses we really use ten times as much coal as is necessary," Charles P. Steinmetz, research expert for the General Electric company, said recently in a contribution to the coal number issue of the Survey Graphic.

"We could save nine-tenths of it, but we probably will not do so until forced to it by a failing coal supply, for to save would require a radical change in building construction.

"Usually over 90 per cent of all the heat from our furnaces is lost. Although we must replace the foul air with fresh air, there is no reason why we should throw away with the foul air all the good and valuable heat which it contains and not supply new heat to the fresh air. If it were properly arranged, we would take the heat out of the foul air before we exhausted it, and send it into the incoming fresh air, and so heat the incoming air by the heat of the outgoing warm air."

"This recovery of the heat is called the regenerative system of heating. We could do this by passing the outgoing warm air around the outside of the pipes which bring in the fresh air and so warm the latter by the former."

"By proper building construction, the loss could be made slight, so that a very small amount of heat would warm the house," so small, indeed, that it would be economical to heat houses electrically; economical to own a house without a chimney, even though the price of electric energy must always remain many times greater than the price of coal, considering the same amount of energy."

MAKES A PERMANENT CHANGE

Why Egg, Once Boiled to Hardness Will Not Soften With a Drop in Temperature.

An egg contains a large proportion of albumen, intended by nature for the nourishment of the growing chick. This albumen belongs to a class of substances which have the peculiarity of "coagulating" or turning solid when exposed to a certain degree of heat. The action is a permanent chemical change, and these substances will not again soften with a drop in temperature. For this reason, scientists explain, the boiled egg hardens.

It is, too, for this reason that it is impossible to cook an egg on the top of a high mountain, for there, owing to a lesser atmospheric pressure, the water boils at a lower temperature, and this temperature being under the "coagulation point" makes it impossible to "cook" an egg.

How Lime Increases Fertility.

That lime or calcium salts increases the fertility of animals has been strikingly shown by the German physiologists Emmerich and Loew, in a recent investigation reported in Umschau (Berlin). They used three groups of mice in their experiments. The first group was given ordinary food; the second received the same with the addition of measured quantities of table salt (sodium chloride), which has also the reputation of increasing fecundity; the third group received corresponding amounts of calcium chloride. Instead of the sodium chloride. Within a given length of time the three groups bore offspring 23 times, 33 times and 43 times respectively. In spite of the great increase of the number of litters in the third case, the total number of individuals was also greater. At the end of seven months covered by the investigation, the three groups had produced respectively 115, 179 and 262 young.

How a Fish Flies.

Some highly interesting observations on flying fishes have been made by Dr. E. H. Hankin, in the Arabian sea. In still weather the length of a glide was about a meter, with considerable lateral instability; in a light wind this was increased to from 200 to 400 meters. A resemblance between the wing action of soaring vultures and the fin action of the fishes was marked. In both, the wing or fin is inclined upward, the outer part at a higher level than the base, in slow-speed flights, while both show a downward inclination in flight at high speed.

Youth's Lucky Day.

A corset that was used as evidence in four trials in Philadelphia was given to a boy to be burned up after a verdict had been finally reached. It had passed through the hands of numerous lawyers and police officials in their investigations, but it remained for the boy to find \$128 connected to it.

FALL FRESHENED COWS ARE URGED

Records Show That Animals Dropping Calves in Autumn Are Most Profitable.

DECEMBER IS MOST FAVORED

Thorough Study Made of Records of 10,870 Animals in 64 Testing Associations—Some Exceptions to Rule Cited.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

There are varying opinions as to the best time to have cows freshen, but after a thorough study of the records of 10,870 cows in 64 testing associations the United States Department of Agriculture has found that cows dropping their calves in the fall produce more milk and butterfat. In the 64 associations fall freshening ranked first 20 times in average milk production; winter freshening ranked first 18 times; summer freshening 10 times, and spring freshening 7 times. In butterfat production fall freshening was first 33 times, winter 13 times, summer 8 times and spring 7 times. The tabulated results and detailed explanations have just been published in Department Bulletin 1071, "Influence of Season of Freshening on Production and Income From Dairy Cows," by J. C. McDowell.

Fall Freshening Best.

On an average, the cows that freshened in the fall, September, October and November, produced 6,039 pounds of milk, while those that freshened in the winter, summer and spring produced 5,438, 5,641, and 5,842 pounds, respectively. These fall cows produced on an average 263 pounds of butterfat. Those that calved in winter, summer and spring made, in order, 235, 238 and 240 pounds. In spite of higher feed cost, the fall-freshened cows made more income over feed cost. The winter ones were second, spring third and summer fourth.

On the basis of individual months, the largest income over feed cost was made by the cows freshening in December, with October second, November third and January fourth. The cows calving in October ranked first in both milk and butterfat production.

Exceptions to Rule.

Although the evidence shows conclusively that fall or early winter freshening is desirable in most parts of the country, there are exceptions to the rule. The dairyman who has a steady market for milk at fair prices



More Cows Should Be Allowed to Freshen in Fall Months.

during all seasons of the year will usually find it to his advantage to keep the supply fairly uniform from month to month. The percentage of cows that should freshen each month in the year will vary to some extent in different localities and on different farms in the same locality. At present in market milk districts there is usually a surplus of milk in the late spring and early summer, and more cows should be allowed to freshen in the fall.

The bulletin should prove to be a valuable guide for solving the freshening problem on any farm. It may be obtained free by addressing the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

ALFALFA IS GOOD FOR SHEEP

Excellent Feed for Either Breeding or Fattening Animals—Finer Cuts Are Best.

Alfalfa hay is good feed for either breeding or fattening sheep. The finer cuttings are best for them, as there is less waste. Experiments have shown that market mutton can be produced on alfalfa alone, but a small grain ration with the roughage gives more economical gains. A little grain with the hay is good for breeding stock.

HAY AND PASTURE COMBINED

Timothy Should Be Sown Liberally This Fall, Followed by Clover in the Spring.

Timothy seed is cheaper than usual, so put it on liberally this fall. Of course you will sow clover seed in the spring for timothy don't build up soil and clover does, while the two make a combination which is hard to beat for hay and pasture.

COSTLY HOUSE FOR POULTRY

Does Not Necessarily Mean That Fowls Kept Therein Are Any Better Than Average.

An extensive and costly house for the poultry does not necessarily mean that the stock kept therein is any better than the average. Very often we find that the owner is more proud of his house and surroundings than he is of his stock of poultry.

Why Storm Sours Milk.

There is something about the condition of the air when charged with electricity during a thunder storm which affects the milk; while the moisture and warmth of the air at such a time also has some effect upon milk and cream, causing it to turn sour.

CELERY CROP LARGER THAN PREVIOUS YEAR

Florida Produced an Early Crop of 5,493 Carloads.

Late Product Was Grown in Other States Amounting to 16,846 Cars, With California in Lead of Michigan.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Production of commercial celery is estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture at 22,339 cars, or 13 per cent more than the crop of 19,771 cars in 1921. Of this total, Florida produced an early crop of 5,493 cars of 350 crates each, with four to five dozen bunches per crate. Other states produced a late crop, the total of which is 16,846 cars of 150 crates each, with eight to ten dozen bunches per crate. California leads with a crop of 5,000 cars, followed by



Crop of Celery, Is Estimated to Be 13 Per Cent Greater Than in 1921.

Michigan with 4,648 cars; New York, 4,321 cars; New Jersey, 1,150 cars; Ohio, 815 cars; Colorado, 590 cars, and Pennsylvania, 256 cars.

Florida's estimated commercial celery acreage increased from 2,200 acres in 1921 to 2,670 acres in 1922, and the acreage of the late states increased from 12,942 acres in 1921 to 14,460 acres in 1922. In yield per acre, Florida's average declined from 738 crates of four to five dozen bunches each in 1921 to 720 crates in 1922, but in the late states there was a gain in the average from 208 crates of eight to ten bunches each in 1921 to 210 crates in 1922.

Production as estimated includes carlot movement, movement in less than carloads, whether by freight in mixed cars, express, auto truck, or for consumption in home markets, and also that part of the crop which for any reason is not moved off the farm.

Build a Silo—Why?

1. It increases the feeding value of the corn crop from 25 to 30 per cent.
2. It helps the farmer make the best use of his corn, for even immature corn can be saved by putting it in the silo.
3. It gives insurance against short, drought-stricken pastures.
4. It provides juicy feed in winter which helps to make the cows healthy and productive when green feeds are lacking.
5. It furnishes the cheapest winter feed. Three tons of silage are worth fully as much as a ton of good hay.
6. It enables the farmer to feed his stock from fewer acres.—Wisconsin Experiment Station.

REDUCE INJURY BY INSECTS

Vast Number of Pests Can Be Destroyed in Fall by Cleaning Up Trash in Garden.

It is a truth that a stitch in time saves nine; in one case it may save nine hundred. That is in the garden where it is likely the last survivors among the insect pest colonies are harbored in the trash, weeds, and old stalks and vines. Invariably a vast number of these insects can be destroyed simply by cleaning up the garden and burning out the harboring places of the pests. Then to make the job still more complete, a late plowing will turn still more of the pests out where frost can get in its work. This will not replace the spraying next season, but it certainly will reduce the insect injury a lot.

EXCELLENT JOB FOR WET DAY

Before Cold Weather Sets In Take Few Hours Off and Oil Harness—It Keeps Out Water.

Take a few hours some wet day and oil the harness. Do it before cold weather comes on, so that the oil will penetrate the leather better. Well-oiled leather will last many years longer than that which is allowed to dry out and get full of cracks to let in water.

Yes, We've Met Them.

Some people take more time and strength trying to find how to avoid doing a hard thing, than they would need to do it. And worst of all, they become one of the most worthless things to be found on this big earth of ours.—Exchange.

MANY NEW LINES IN LATEST COWN

Silhouette of Present Season Is Elaborate in Its Many Variations.

MODES TO SUIT ALL FANCIES

Fashions for Women Who Refuse to Adopt Longer Types as Well as for Those Seeking Up-to-the-Minute Outfit.

Down in her heart the American woman who loves fashions has been longing for a change. She may rail against this statement as she will. But just the same, declares a fashion writer in the New York Times, she is buying the new silhouette with the greatest enthusiasm. All an interested spectator need do is to walk along the fashionable streets on any pleasant day to see the new silhouette in all its glory.

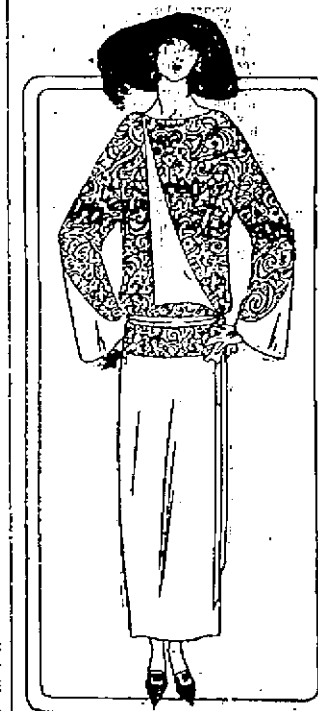
There are so many new lines in this silhouette that we will have to go into the thing at some length before we fully realize how interesting each one of us can look. At first a woman is anxious when she faces an entire change of her appearance. She wonders if she can ever adapt herself to the readjustment which the new clothes involve, but as she steps into the character, little by little, she finds herself charmed. A thrill enters her spirit at the prospect of finding new ways to be attractive.

In the shops there are many dresses for the woman who refuses to adopt the longer lines; another collection for the woman who has had only tentatively to go half way in the adoption of the newer idea, and still another collection for the one who jumps to joyfully and embraces a theory which must needs become a fact.

Now, there is this bit of advice for the woman who is embarking upon the business of acquiring a fall and winter wardrobe. The more advanced the model, provided it has all of the elements which make it becoming, the longer it will last, with the power of proving itself a satisfaction through the long seasons to follow. If a woman is too conservative, then she is always coming to the place where a dress, bought only two or three months previously, looks a little passé and out of fashion. But if she had purchased in the beginning with a little more foresight, a little more courage and a little more desire to lead instead of to follow, she would find herself, at the end of three months, still in the lead, instead of far behind. And at the end of six months or possibly a year she could have settled back comfortably with the assurance that her gown was still just right. That is one of the rules of good buying, but few women really have the courage to stand on their own and to demand of themselves that they follow the rule to the letter.

The One-Piece Dresses.

There is still a variety of straight, one-piece dresses which will continue in favor. This type of frock is not made so long as the fuller, flouncier ones. It is longer, of course, than those which have been nearer the knees than the ankles, but it does not



Long, Slim Lines of Mauve Chiffon Draped Over Silver Cloth.

begin to touch those ankles. It is, in fact, about nine inches off the ground, a very good length for a skirt which is quite straight and does not boast the slightest drapery.

Another variety of simple frock is a compromise between the slim chemise dress and the extremely full one. It has a slight drapery on one side, which sort of pulls the skirt into the air at that one point and relieves the too great continuity of the long, straight effect. A great many women will like this sort of frock as their first venture into the field of the new silhouette. It will help them to get used to the new idea gradually, without any sudden upset to their fashion feelings. Some women are too busy and too occupied and too far removed from any really consuming interest in fashion to want to bear the burden of coming out in full new regalia. They prefer to go more quietly about the business of changing their style, and to work into any radical change with a little more ease.

Recently there was an exhibition of fashions for business and professional

women, which, though it was run from a brand new angle and for a brand new purpose, still showed many of the more recent gowns in the conservative forms. There were any number of these dresses that started out to be straight and ended by having that little draped effect on the side of the skirt which most successfully does the trick of breaking in the new while carrying out a semblance of the old.

There were numerous short coats, too. These were bloused sometimes and at others left to hang loosely from the shoulders in a flare that was most effective when combined with the longer skirts. They need some-



The Combination of Wool Crepe in Color With a Brown Silk Outfit.

thing of this kind to relieve their line and supply a widening of the silhouette at one point. The short fur coats at this show were particularly noticeable, and it looks as though they would enjoy a healthy season.

Brocades Are Sumptuous.

Brocades are as sumptuous as can be. Then, there are all the new weaves of satin and silk and crepe, each vying with the other in an attempt to be the most glorious of all evening dress fabrics. The velvet brocades are particularly fascinating. The color of the thick, soft velvet pattern against the fineness and thinness of a chiffon background creates an interesting quality for that material which any other finds difficult to equal.

One of the longer, fuller evening dresses is of tulle with a skirt that does everything in the way of carrying out the character of the thing it sets out to do. It has, too, many of the newer points which are going to make the evening frocks of this season. There are the little ribbon roses all strung along the quaint, narrow panels of the tulle skirt. There is the long and fitted bodice and there is the broad and flimsy fichu which stretches across the shoulders in the most effective way. There is, also, that little ring of ribbon roses just at the front of the waistline where the bodice and skirt are joined together, and two little bunches of the same flowers to hold the fichu in place on the tips of the shoulders.

The fact is that all of the points of this gown are perfectly in harmony with the season's demands and details. They are combined in such a manner that the dress becomes one symphony of line to be worn wherever the occasion demands that formal gowns shall be worn. It is an excellent thing for a dancing dress, as there is no question about the management of the skirt. It takes care of itself as it flutters its long and graceful way about the floor.

Another evening dress is quite the opposite type though just as smart in its own way. They are really meant for two different types of women, one for the graceful and drooping type and the other for the more girlish face and the rounder figure.

Lengthens the Lines.

The dress is particularly good for the large woman who may need something to lengthen out her lines. It has first of all a fitted underdress of metal cloth, silver in this instance, then there has been draped over that foundation a fullness of chiffon which has the effect that the more buxom woman is eternally looking for. It is very well to talk about those with little girlish figures who wear the puffy clothes and about the character and charm of them, but there are many of us who cannot attempt to go in for anything so extreme. But this frock of which we are speaking has all of the lines which are most softening and which help to swing the figure into the contour of the modern mode. The girlish is low and wide and there are drapings of the chiffon falling from the sides. But the bodice is plain and held loosely over a more tightly fitting underbodice. By this means, then, the lines are subdued and the dress is given that much-to-be-desired slender appearance. Then there is a rose at the belt, which with its silver sheen is in direct contrast to the mauve of the chiffon with which the silver underdress is draped.

For Autumn Golf.

A stunning suit intended for wear on the autumn golf links is of yellow and white perleline. The coat, which comes to the hips, is in bright yellow, a shade lighter and softer than the dent de lion of spring. Made with a high, standing collar of seal, the coat has military stripings of white around the cuffs. The skirt is white, with a triple row of narrow stripes in yellow around the hem and up the left side.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

WHY

Engagement Ring Has Become Recognized Institution

There wasn't much romance connected with the ring back in the Second century, B. C., when woman first began to dush it on the fourth finger of her left hand as a symbol of betrothal. The engagement ring originated as a "safety first" institution to hold a "silly" and forgetful man to his bargain from the time he made his first avowal of love until the wedding ceremony took place. As an ancient document reveals:

"There are many men who, forgetful of their pledged faith, defer the fulfillment of their nuptial contracts. Therefore there shall be a solemn declaration before witnesses and a betrothal ring given and accepted."

An old German formula reads:

"I give you this ring as a sign of the marriage which has been promised between us, provided your father gives with you a marriage portion of a thousand reichstalers."

During the Seventeenth century England chose to have the engagement ring adorn the thumb. The reason why English women wore them on their thumbs during the reign of George I. was because they were too large to wear on any other finger. The old Hebrew betrothal rings were almost as large as turnips, including in their superstructure reproductions of Solomon's temple or some other sacred building.

At one time the engagement ring consisted of three hoops looped together into what was known as a gimmel or puzzle ring. When the wedding took place one of these hoops was kept by the bride, one given to the groom and the third bestowed on an intimate friend who acted as witness to the ceremony.

ALL SEEK ROYAL WARRANTS

How Restrictions Have Been Placed on Privilege That Is Much Coveted in England.

The most important of all commercial honors is the royal warrant, and naturally it is much coveted, says London Times. The first thing a warrant holder has to learn is that his privileges are limited and what these limitations are. A royal warrant of appointment to the king means that a holder of this document is entitled to use the royal arms over his shop and on his letter paper. He may not display the royal arms on a flag or use them as a trademark. If he uses them in his trade announcements, he must be very careful to use the words "by appointment" beneath them. The arms should never be used without this wording.

The royal privileges are extremely carefully guarded, and if wrongly used by the holder of a royal warrant, this would probably mean that the warrant would be taken away from the owner.

Very often, though, one sees the royal arms illegally used; for instance, it is no uncommon thing to see them printed on a poster at election time, or used as an inn sign. Even the use of the word "royal" is not allowed without special permission.

How Gold Prospectors Work.

Whether gold occurs as an alluvial deposit or in a "reef," it is traced by the prospector with the help of a gold pan. This is a shallow pan of light sheet iron with dished sides.

When "panning" for gold, the prospector places the sand, soil, or crushed rock into the pan, and adds water to wet the substance to be panned. Then, holding the pan in a tub or stream of water, he adds more water, and by a shaking motion works the heavy minerals to the bottom of the pan. By a lapping process he ejects the sand until there remains only concentrates, among which the gold may be distinguished by its color and relative heaviness.

There are rich gold reefs which shed gold very sparingly, and sometimes the gold is locked up in pyrite or other minerals, from which it is liberated by roasting or chemical treatment.

How to See the Wind.

Choose for the trial a windy day, when the air is free from rain or snow. Take a bright, clean hand saw or other polished metal object about two feet in length, and having a straight edge. Hold the saw or metallic surface at right angles to the direction of the wind. Incline it at about 35 or 40 degrees to the horizon and with the back up, so that the moving air, in striking the surface will glance upward and flow over the edge of the metal, as water flows over a dam. Sight carefully along the edge of the metal, at a sharply defined object, and you will see the wind or air waves pouring over the edge in graceful curves.

Unusually Endowed With Legs.

Following on the reports from Ontario of quagmire birds comes a story from Thwaites, Alberta, where a farmer has a four-legged chicken. The two extra legs in this case seem to have grown just at the end of the backbone and across each other just under the tail. It is a healthy bird and will eat and fight with the rest of the brood.

Pig Retrieved Ring.

While digging potatoes a Prince Edward Island woman lost her wedding ring, which was too big. The pigs were then turned into the garden to root for the potatoes that were missed. When the hogs fattened and were butchered the woman's ring was found on one of the pig's teeth.

Quite Frequently, Bored.

The trouble with men of sense is that they are so dreadfully in earnest all the while.—Bored.

Thought for the Day.

Look before you leap. Be sure you are right and then take another look.—Duluth Herald.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO

Mercury, November 16, 1822
No Local News

A person who attended the execution of the murderer Lecher, in Philadelphia, was requested by his neighbors to bring home a piece of the halter with which he was hanged, as being good to keep away witches, and infallible in curing the toothache. The person not being able to obtain the identical halter, bought a rope of similar size, carried it home and sold it for a dollar an inch.

FIFTY YEARS AGO

Mercury, November 16, 1872
The following appears at the head of the local columns of this issue:

Notice

The undersigned, having disposed of the Mercury office, including the material, fixtures, good will and accounts, to John P. Sanborn, most willingly recommends him to the favor of the patrons of the Mercury. Fred A. Pratt.

Last Sunday reminded us of the days when "the bloody chasm" was being made, for the telegraph was then an important point of interest. During Sunday morning, the first tidings of the great fire in Boston came, and after that till midnight, people were anxious to get the latest intelligence. A large number of Newporters are employed in Boston stores. Many Boston people are well known to our citizens, and the calamity was such as to create the greatest interest. No. 1 Engine Company held itself in readiness to go at once when called for. Late in the day word was received that they had all the engines they needed.

The Republicans had their jubilee Wednesday evening, which was probably the final blowout of the campaign. The Boys in Blue with the Redwood Band, paraded with full ranks, and the Calhounian Band, having for its uniform Horace Greely's cast off clothing, joined in the demonstration.

The Providence Herald says "a lot of mules at Fort Adams are badly sick." "Mules" is good, Brother Quill, especially when we consider that these one hundred "mules" are all equal in blood to the splendid string teams of A. & W. Sprague of your city.

Chief Engineer Cozzens and Assistant Titus and Vaughan went to Boston Monday to look at the ruins, and while there found that those were likely to increase in price, and got the refusal of a lot. The city council Thursday evening authorized the purchase of 2000 feet, thereby saving the city \$600 over the price today.

The Narragansett Steamship Company wants \$40,000 from Uncle Sam for damage to the steamer Providence while passing through Hull Gate a short time since. When the company gets that amount and, that claimed from the Bark B. Rogers we will endeavor to let the public know it.

Mr. Leander Dodge of Tiverton was gored by his bull on Monday of last week, one of the horns going through the fleshy part of the thigh. The man was thrown several feet.

Hon. Nathaniel B. Durfee died at his residence in Tiverton on the 12th inst. He represented his town in the General Assembly for many years, and was a member of the 34th and 35th Congresses.

There are thirteen shot-guns with women at their butt ends prowling around the western states, looking for truant husbands and their naughtily feminine companions. Thunder from the west may be expected soon.

A tailor made a suit of clothes for a gentleman not a thousand miles from here. They proved too small and was told to take them home and "let them out." On inquiring for the clothes many days later he was informed by the tailor that he had "let them out" to a friend of his for eighteen pence a week.

The venerable Richard Borden was anxious to vote on election day. On being informed that the horses were all sick he said that ox power would do. The plucky old gentleman was taken in an ox cart to the polls where he deposited his ballot.

There is consolation for aspiring youths studying for journalism in the fact that the Rhode Island weekly Mercury is 115 years old, has never missed a publication day, and the veteran reporter who has been on the paper since 1758, now gets \$9 a week salary, but manages to pay his wash bills by passes to negro minstrel shows. Chicago Evening Post. Therein our western brother is slightly mistaken, for the reporter referred to left our employ a few years ago when the village of Chicago was founded, to "go west" and take editorial charge of the Evening Post, and for aught we know is there yet.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

Mercury, November 13, 1897

Joseph B. Cook of Newtown village reports that on Monday last while returning to his home from this city, when on Bliss road near the Middletown line, he was accosted by a man who asked him for a piece of tobacco. While getting it out of his pocket the man sprang into the wagon and threw Mr. Cook out, pounded him badly, tore his clothes and robbed him of all the money he had received from the sale of scallops that day. The Newport police think the story sounds very "fishy."

The Unity Club held its regular study meeting Tuesday evening, the paper of the evening being the "Place of the Physician in Modern Life," and the subject was most skillfully treated by Dr. A. F. Squire. An interesting discussion followed by Dr. M. A. Baldwin, Mr. A. O. Taylor, Dr. Frederick Bradley, and Rev. George W. Cutter.

Messrs. Simeon and Augustus B.

Davis, father and son, left town Thursday night for New York whence they sail today for Europe. A large delegation from Rodwood Lodge, K. of P., were at the wharf to wish them God speed.

Mr. William H. Sherman died at his home on Prospect Hill street on Saturday of last week. Mr. Sherman had been for many years treasurer of the Savings Bank of Newport, until compelled by declining health to give up business cares.

Mr. Frank G. Scott has returned from Wolfboro, N. H., where he went for the benefit of his health.

Mr. Joseph P. Cotton, Jr., who has lately returned from Europe, has been in town this week.

Newport had its first snow storm this season about 5 o'clock yesterday morning.

Ex-Councilman William Shepley has another new cottage well under way at the corner of Pleasant and Warner streets.

At the annual meeting of the R. I. Homoeopathic Hospital, held in Providence on Monday, Dr. A. F. Squire and Dr. Nathaniel R. Chase of this city, were elected members of the board of trustees.

The wedding of James H. Barney, will occur at the home of Miss Mac-will occur at the home of Miss MacDonald on Equality Park Place at 7 o'clock on December 7th.

Mr. H. H. Luther, who has been passing the summer in Jameson, has returned to Boston.

A very pretty home wedding occurred at the residence of Mrs. John B. C. Langley Thursday evening, when her daughter, Miss Edith Langley, became the bride of Mr. Robert R. Bushnell of Mexico.

The wedding of Mr. Almond D. F. Adams and Miss Clara Carr Burdick took place at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr and Mrs. Edwin S. Burdick, Wednesday evening, Dec. 1. Calvin McClelland officiating.

MIDDLETOWN

(From our regular correspondent.) Mrs. Clarence Brown entertained the Colonel William Barton Chapter, D. A. R., at the November meeting. The business was conducted, after which it was decided that each member will give \$5.00 toward the interest on the mortgage on the Chapter house.

It was decided to hold a rummage sale before Thanksgiving. Mrs. Albert Hall is chairman of that committee. Mrs. Leland Borden read an article on "Patriotic Education." It was decided to have a candy table for the State "Gala Night" to be held at Rhodes-on-the-Pawtuxet on November 17.

The registrar, Miss Helen M. Coggeshall, presented two papers for membership from Mrs. George A. Sward and Mrs. Thomas J. Sweet, which were sent to Washington for approval.

The president's general message was read from the D. A. R. magazine by Miss Evelyn Chase. Work for a Christmas sale was given out.

The Chapter had as guests Miss Clarabel Crandall, Regent of the Pawtucket Chapter, and Mrs. Elizabeth Brennan of Pawtucket, who is an honorary member of the Chapter. Miss Crandall spoke about the "Gala Night," the proceeds of which will be used to purchase a Rhode Island Room in the Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C. Mrs. Kate Thurston, chairman of the Program committee, will arrange a program for the year ending in June.

Mrs. Arthur Anthony, Captain, entertained the Forget-Me-Not Troop of Girl Scouts at the Holy Cross Guild House recently. Two candidates, Ruth Chase and Barbara Simmons, were admitted to membership. The new officers were installed as follows: Chairman—Miss Nancy Chase. Secretary—Miss Roberta Elliott. Treasurer—Miss Marjorie Chase. Miss Edna Thomas was re-elected leader of Patrol No. 1, Blue Bird; Miss Martha Allen, leader of Patrol No. 2, Cardinal; and Miss Charlotte Anthony, corporal of Patrol No. 2.

Aquidneck Grange gave a dance at the town hall Friday evening for the benefit of the building fund. The affair was in charge of Misses Mazie and Julia Paquin, Nellie Munford and Mr. Joseph Coffey.

The Women's Foreign Missionary Society met at the Personage of the Methodist Episcopal Church on Tuesday afternoon, with Mrs. A. S. Muirhead.

The social meeting of the Epworth League was held at the home of Mrs. George H. Irish. The women of the parish met with Mrs. Irish on Friday afternoon to sew for the Christmas sale.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. S. Bailey, 3d, (Miss Dorothy C. Peckham) have returned from their honeymoon, spent in New York, Washington and other cities, and are now at the home of Mrs. Bailey's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Willis J. Peckham.

Mr. Hall Webber, of Rhode Island State College, has been guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred P. Webber.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Coggeshall, who have recently moved into their new home on Forest avenue, were given a surprise housewarming by a number of friends.

Senator Howard R. Peckham is having two large reservoirs made on his farms to insure a sufficient supply of water in case of fires in the neighborhood.

Mr. Samuel Dodge observed his 82nd birthday recently. He was given a post card shower and received many callers.

At the regular meeting of Aquidneck Grange, held at the town hall, eight applications for membership were received and two members were re-instated.

Life as I See It.

The man who darts ahead of an automobile should never marry a girl who darts back.

Sheriff's Sale

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Newport, Se. Sheriff's Office.

Newport, R. I., Aug 26th A. D. 1922. BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution Number 10251, issued out of the District Court of the Sixth Judicial District of Rhode Island within and for the County of Providence, on the 18th day of July, A. D. 1922, and returnable to the Court on the 19th day of July, A. D. 1922, upon a judgment rendered by said Court, the 13th day of July, A. D. 1922, in favor of the Providence Brewing Company, corporation organized under the laws of the State of Rhode Island, and having its office and place of business in Providence, plaintiff, and against Samuel Metelovitz, defendant, I have this day at 10 minutes past 7 o'clock P. M., levied the said Execution on all the right, title and interest, which the said defendant Samuel Metelovitz alias had on the 19th day of June, A. D. 1922, at 21 minutes past 10 o'clock A. M., (the time of the attachment on the original writ), in and to a certain lot or parcel of land, with all the buildings and improvements thereupon, situated in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, and bounded and described as follows: Southerly on Van Zandt avenue fifty (50) feet, westerly on land of Eliza B. Barker one hundred (100) feet, northerly on land now or formerly of Matthew Butler fifty (50) feet; and easterly on land of William O'Neill one hundred (100) feet or however otherwise bounded or described. Be it the same premises conveyed to this grantor, Samuel Metelovitz, by deed from Edward Stabo and others, bearing date of August 30th, A. D. 1918, and recorded in the Land Evidence of said Newport. Also another tract or parcel of land located in said Newport with the buildings and improvements thereon, bounded and described as follows: North on Van Zandt avenue one hundred (100) feet, southerly on land of Herbert C. Tukey, fifty-one feet or however otherwise bounded or described.

AND Notice is hereby given that I will sell the said attached and levied on real estate at a Public Auction to be held in the Sheriff's Office in said City of Newport in said County of Newport on the 23rd day of December, A. D. 1922, at 12 o'clock noon, for the satisfaction of said Execution, debt, interest on the same, costs of suit, my own fees and all contingent expenses, if sufficient.

FRANK P. KING, Deputy Sheriff.

Mortgagee's Sale

OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

BY VIRTUE of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed of personal property made by Walter G. Simmons and Clara G. Simmons, to Christopher J. Simmons, dated July 12th, A. D. 1914, and recorded in Volume 3, at pages 230 and 231, of the Mortgages Personal Property, of the City of Newport in the State of Rhode Island, branch of the condition of said mortgage having been made and still existing, the said Mortgagee will sell at public auction at the premises, No. 55 Broadway, Newport, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of November, A. D. 1922, at 12 o'clock noon, as a whole or in parcels, the following described articles:—All the stock in trade consisting of hats, hat frames, wires, artificial flowers, ribbons, etc., all benches, counters, chairs, tables, racks, shelves, desks, and all and every article of every kind and description now in and a part of said store and business; said articles being all that was granted by said Mortgage Deed, which said deed is hereby made part hereof.

And the said Mortgagee hereby gives notice that he intends in his said articles at said sale hereof.

CHRISTOPHER J. SIMMONS, Mortgagee.

MORTIMER A. SULLIVAN, Attorney.

11-11

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court

Newport, Se. Newport, Oct. 23, A. D. 1922.

WHEREAS, Mae Dickhaut, of the City of Newport, in said County of Newport, has filed in this office her petition praying for a divorce from the bond of marriage now existing between the said Mae Dickhaut and William P. Dickhaut, now in parts to the said Mae Dickhaut, now known, on which said petition an order of notice has been entered;

Notices is therefore hereby given to the said William P. Dickhaut, of the pendency of said petition and that he shall appear, if he shall see fit, at the Superior Court to be holden at the Court House in Newport, within and for the County of Newport, on the fourth day of December, A. D. 1922, then and there to respond to said petition.

SYDNEY D. HANNEY, Clerk.

10-23-6t

Probate Court of the City of Newport,

November 2nd, 1922.

Estate of Ellen S. Osborne

OLIVER DEWICK, Executor of the last will and testament of Ellen S. Osborne, late of said Newport deceased presents the first and final account with the estate of said deceased, for allowance, which account shows distribution in accordance with the terms of the will, and the same is received and referred to the Twenty-seventh day of November instant, at ten o'clock A. M., at the Probate Court Room in said Newport, for consideration and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days once a week in the Newport Mercury.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

Probate Court of the City of Newport,

November 1st, 1922.

Estate of Feliciano Pietropinto Caputo, also known as Fructano Caputo

PETITION in writing is made by Vincento Caputo, of said Newport, praying for reasons therein stated, that he, or some other suitable person, may be appointed Guardian of the person and estate of Feliciano Pietropinto Caputo, also known as Fructano Caputo, a person of full age, of said Newport and said petition is received and referred to the Twenty-seventh day of November instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Court Room in said Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days once a week in the Newport Mercury citation having been served according to law.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

11-11

Promote Prosperity.

"I have ever considered it as the indispensable duty of every member of society to promote, as far as in him lies, the prosperity of every individual, but more especially the community in which he belongs."—John Hancock.

Both Expensive. Vermont paper—Ed Yoders says he has two runabouts; he buys tires for one and attire for the other.—Boston Transcript.

Some Fish Deadly. No known land animal has naturally poisonous flesh. There are, however, several fish whose flesh is deadly.

Sheriff's Sale

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Newport, Se. Sheriff's Office.

Newport, R. I., June 16th A. D. 1922.

BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution Number 10251, issued out of the Superior Court of Rhode Island within and for the County of Newport, on the second day of May, A. D. 1922, and returnable to the said Court, November 2nd, A. D. 1922, upon a judgment rendered by said Court on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1922, in favor of Henry Jennings, of the City of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, plaintiff, and against Dennis Shanahan, of the City of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, defendant, I have this day at 9 minutes past 10 o'clock A. M., levied the said Execution on all the right, title and interest which the said defendant, Dennis Shanahan had on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1921, at 12 minutes past 1 o'clock P. M. (the time of the attachment on the original writ) in and to a certain lot or parcel of land, with all the buildings and improvements thereupon, situated in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and bounded and described as follows: Northerly on Prospect Hill street; Easterly on lands now or formerly of John S. Langley, et alia, and others; Southerly on Franklin street, and westerly on lands now or formerly of the late Joseph M. Hananett; formerly the premises of Nathaniel Langley, deceased, and now the premises of Dennis Shanahan and Patrick J. Morgan. Be all of the said measurements more or less or however otherwise the same may be bounded or described, AND

Notice is hereby given that I will sell the said attached and levied on real estate at a Public Auction to be held in the Sheriff's Office, in said City of Newport, in said County of Newport, on the 15th day of September, A. D. 1922, at 12 o'clock noon, for the satisfaction of said Execution, debt, interest on the same, costs of suit, my own fees and all contingent expenses if sufficient.

FRANK P. KING, Deputy Sheriff.

8-25-1w

Newport, R. I., September 21, 1922.

For good and sufficient cause, the above advertised sale is hereby adjourned to the 28th day of September, A. D. 1922, at the same hour and place above named.

FRANK P. KING, Deputy Sheriff.

9-23

Newport, R. I., September 22, 1922.

For good and sufficient cause the above advertised sale is hereby adjourned to the 28th day of October, A. D. 1922, at the same hour and place above named.

FRANK P. KING, Deputy Sheriff.

Newport, R. I., October 5, 1922.

For good and sufficient cause, the above advertised sale is hereby adjourned to the 13th day of October, A. D. 1922, at the same hour and place above named.

FRANK P. KING, Deputy Sheriff.

10-7

Newport, R. I., October 12, 1922.

For good and sufficient cause, the above advertised sale is hereby adjourned to the 20th day of October, A. D. 1922, at the same hour and place above named.

FRANK P. KING, Deputy Sheriff.

9-14

Newport R. I., October 23, 1922.

For good and sufficient cause the above advertised sale is hereby adjourned to the Twenty-eighth day of November, A. D. 1922, at the same hour and place above named.

FRANK P. KING, Deputy Sheriff.

10-2

Probate Court of the City of Newport.

Notice is hereby given that James H. Denniston has qualified as Guardian of the person and estate of Reubin Cecilia Denniston, minor of said Newport.

Creditors are notified to file their claims in this office within the times required by law beginning November 4th, 1922.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

October 30th 1922.

Probate Court of the City of Newport.

Estate of Jane Vayro

NOTICE is hereby given that Henry Irving Vayro and Thomas Croft Vayro have qualified as Executors of the will of Jane Vayro, late of Newport, deceased.

Creditors are notified to file their claims in this office within the times required by law beginning November 11th, 1922.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

November 6th, 1922.

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QUALITY, WEIGHT

and SERVICE

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Over 40 years of catering to the grain buying public have placed us in a position to supply your every need in that line.

Agents for

H. C. ANTHONY'S

FAMOUS

GRASS AND GARDEN SEEDS

Mackenzie & Winslow

(INCORPORATED)

15 BRANCHES

HAY, STRAW, GRAIN, SALT

SHAVINGS

NO

COKE for Sale

AT PRESENT.

A Remedy for Hives.

A remedy for hives is to take one-tenth grain of calomel twice a day. Hives are due to auto-intoxication—a state of being poisoned from toxic substances produced within the body.

Week Days—7:35, 8:50 and each hour to 4:50

Sundays—8:50 and each hour to 7:30

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Station-to-station toll service is the fastest toll service.

It costs less and is very satisfactory.

Telephone users prove it over 100,000 times a day.

Are you one?

If not, ask us to explain the economy of station-to-station toll service.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

WALTER A. WRIGHT, Manager

Help Pay Your Painter!

Save in cost of Paint for painting your House, by using L & M SEMI-PASTE PAINT.

To illustrate: JONES paid \$49 for 14 Gallons of "ready for use" Mixed PAINT—SMITH made 14 Gallons of the Best Pure Paint for \$34.60, by buying 8 Gals. L & M Semi-Paste Paint and 6 Gals. Linseed Oil to mix into it. SMITH SAVED \$14.40

Extensively used for 50 years

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